

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XLIII., No. 1146.

SHANGHAI, JULY 20, 1889.

PRICE, Tls. 12 7/10 AN.

CONTENTS.

Advertisements—Latest dates—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c.	
Arrivals and Departures of Passengers.	
Shipping, &c.	
LEADING ARTICLES—	
The Viceroy's Recognition	69
SUMMARY OF NEWS	70
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—	
The Novelist in China	73
England and Egypt	73
The "Corner" Case in Hongkong	74
Chinese Ghosts	75
The Riot in Hankow	76
Reviews—	
Illustrated Horse Breaking	76
The China Review	77
OUTPOOLS—	
Chefoo	77
Foochow	77
Newchwang	78
Shantung	78
Yokohama	78
PEKING GAZETTE	79
MEETINGS—	
Municipal Council	81
Special Meeting	83
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	84
REPORT—	
Chinese Prize Essay Scheme	85
AMUSEMENTS—	
The Fourteenth of July	86
Yacht Race	88
CORRESPONDENCE—	
The Trouble in Hankow	89
The Battle of the Standards	89
How to pass in Mathematics	89
Prompt Work	90
MISCELLANEOUS—	
The Viceroy of Nanking and Famine Relief	90
Phenomenal Recognition	91
The Differentiating Waste Water Meter ..	91
Notes from Native Papers	92
LAW REPORTS—	
H. B. M.'s Supreme Court—	
Wong Zung-tai v. W. Goodfellow	92
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND WEEKLY SUMMARY—	
Market Reports	95
Exchange Quotations	100
Share Quotations, &c.	100

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LATEST MAIL DATES

England, ...	June 14	Hankow, ...	July 16
San Francisco	11	Yokohama, ...	12
Hongkong, ...	July 17	Nagasaki, ...	16
Pientsin, ...	16	Foochow, ...	14

Shanghai mail advices of 18th May were received in London on the 25th inst.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, 20 JULY, 1889.

THE Viceroy Tseng Kuo-chüan has at last made up his mind how to recognise the relief afforded to the starving Chinese by foreigners, and we are told that a party in Peking of whom his nephew, the Marquis Tseng, is believed to be the head, is organising some official recognition there. So far the Central Government has not moved in the matter, but the wheels move slowly in

China, and it takes time for the Nanking Viceroy to memorialise the Throne, and for the memorial, with the Imperial remarks on it, to appear in the *Peking Gazette*. We can fancy some literate who has accepted from a missionary a copy of the New Testament expressing a just surprise at foreigners appearing to be so anxious to have their good works recognised. He might truly remark that our good book teaches that we should do good by stealth and blush to find it fame; that we are instructed not to let our left hand know what our right hand doeth; and that our daily acknowledgements of the money contributed with the donors' names; our careful publication of the names of the committee-men engaged in the work, and our constant references to the self-denying energy of all concerned, are hardly consistent with the teachings of the book which we profess to make the guide of our conduct. We should explain that it is necessary to acknowledge publicly all subscriptions, so that the public may be sure that they are properly applied and accounted for; and that it is in no spirit of ostentation that we ask for recognition on the part of the Chinese authorities; it springs from our desire to bring about a closer amalgamation between the two races, and our hope that the Emperor, or whoever really rules China, will recognise in the efforts of foreigners to relieve the famine their wish that the *entente cordiale* between China and the west should be social as well as diplomatic. It is honestly repugnant to most of us to call attention to the good we have done; but we are willing to submit to that repugnance if we can so bring about a wider and more permanent good. What we had to fear was that the government might be actually jealous of our interference, and might try and convince the world that it was perfectly able to cope with the distress without our assistance; and the large sums of money sent into Shantung latterly, whose distribution almost resulted in the missionary distributors being told by the very people they had saved from starvation that they were not wanted, look as if the Throne had some such idea in its mind.

In this light the action of the Nanking Viceroy is very valuable. In writing directly to a private individual, in selecting himself thirty-three different mottoes for the tablets that he is distributing (but ought not General Mesny's name to have appeared in the list of

recipients?), and in giving instructions that a facsimile of his private seal should be placed on these tablets, he has not only taken an unprecedented step, he has shewn a genuine appreciation of the value of the foreign assistance which he invoked last year. Philosophers of the Gradgrind school may doubt whether the saving from actual starvation of a few thousand Chinese whose life at the best is one of chronic misery—in our eyes, at least—is worth all the fuss that has been made; but even they will not deny that if it leads to a closer union between the two races, the work done has not been wasted. It is a matter, too, for special congratulation that it should be H.E. Tseng Kuo-chüan who has taken this new departure. Not only is he one of the three chiefs among the eight Viceroys who rule China with semi-independent sway; as one of the three brothers to whom the ultimate crushing of the Taiping rebellion is attributed, he bears the most honoured surname in China, and he shines not only by the light reflected from his great brother, Tseng Kuo-fan, but by that arising from his own services. Reputed to be a Chinaman of the old school, a thorough conservative in feeling, he has shewn that his nobility is innate, not merely achieved or acquired; and there is no official in China from whom the receipt of such a tablet as he is now sending to each fortunate member of the Shanghai Committee and to others could be a greater honour. Nor does he honour himself less in the step he has taken against, we believe, the remonstrances of his *entourage*, who are horrified at such notice being taken of the outside barbarians.

Our lively contemporary, the *Chinese Times* has an amusing paper which we reprint in another column on this "phenomenal recognition." It was written we may presume, before H.E. Tseng's action was known, but it draws attention to one point that should not be overlooked, that the distributors of the foreign funds should be officially recognised as well as the contributors, for their work was much the more arduous, more painful, and more prolonged.

Summary of News.

The French mail of 15th June arrived here this morning, by the M.M. Co.'s str. *Saghalien*.

A mail leaves on Tuesday morning for Europe, by the P. & O. Co.'s *Pekin*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[BY EASTERN EXTENSION A. AND C. TEL. CO.]
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NEW TACTICS IN IRELAND.

London, 14th July.

A Tenants' Defence League has been formed to provide legal advice against Landlords. Mr. Parnell is President. The movement is attributed to a breakdown in the plan of campaign.

THE DANGER IN EGYPT.

The 1st Battalion of the Dorsetshire Regiment and the 1st Battalion of the Yorkshire Regiment are under orders to proceed to Egypt.

RESIGNATION OF MR. BLAINE.

London, 16th July.

The *New York Herald* announces that Mr. Blaine, the United States Secretary of State, has resigned.

AN ELECTION MANŒUVRE.

The trial of General Boulanger has been decided on.

FRANCE STILL ARMING.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the credit for sixty million francs for ships and defences, and the session is closed.

A CLOUD IN THE SOUTH-EAST.

Affairs in Crete are serious.

MR. PARNELL DEFIANT.

London, 17th July.

Mr. Parnell has instructed Sir Charles Russell and the rest of the Irish counsel to withdraw.

BLAINE REMAINS.

It is denied that Mr. Blaine has resigned.

THE EGYPTIAN FRONTIER.

Cairo, 1st July.

All Officers on furlough have been recalled to their regiments, and the military authorities are preparing for emergencies in view of the Dervish advance.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

London, 5th July.

The marriage of the Earl of Fife and the Princess Louise of Wales will take place on 27th instant.

Her Majesty having asked that provision be made for the Princess, Mr. W. H. Smith introduced a motion in the House of Commons for the appointment of a Committee to consider the question, and to report what principle shall be adopted in any similar future applications for grants.—*Straits Times*.

Paris, 4th July.

An explosion of fire-damp at the mines of St. Etienne has caused the loss of two hundred lives, and great damage has been done to the property.

5th July.

The Chamber of Deputies has finished the discussion of the Expenditure, and will discuss on Monday the military project.—*Havas*.

THE ROYAL GRANTS.

London, 3rd July.

The Queen asks for an allowance to be provided for Princess Louise of Wales and Prince Albert Victor. Mr. Labouchere opposes any grant.—*Penang Gazette*.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

1889.

		Fahr.	Thermometer.	Min.	Max.	Rainfall
						in inches.
July	13	.....	76° 0	...	82° 2	0.78
"	14	.....	72° 5	...	86° 2	.....
"	15	.....	73° 5	...	82° 0	.....
"	16	.....	76° 5	...	85° 2	0.68
"	17	.....	76° 5	...	89° 7	.....
"	18	.....	79° 5	...	92° 3	.....
"	19	.....	80° 0	...	86° 3	0.22

		1888.		Rainfall
		Min.	Max.	in inches
July	13	77° 0	93° 0	.....
"	14	77° 5	89° 5	.....
"	15	80° 0	89° 0	0.02
"	16	81° 0	94° 0	.....
"	17	79° 5	100° 0	.....
"	18	79° 5	91° 5	.....
"	19	78° 0	90° 5	.....

Late London telegrams quote tea in London quiet but steady, silk steady, and tea in New York dull.

We hear that the latest news of the London market for Hankow tea is very discouraging.

A telegram has been received from London announcing that the appeal in the Steamer Conference case has been dismissed. As the result of the Pilotage Examination held this week, Mr. Palmquist has been appointed to fill the existing vacancy.

The Shanghai Philharmonic Society has handed to the Honorary Treasurer of the Ladies' Benevolent Fund the sum of \$215, being the net proceeds of the concert recently given in aid of the Ladies' Benevolent's funds.

Mr. F. C. Bishop, Hon. Treasurer of the North-China Famine Fund, has to acknowledge receipt of the following sums since 1st instant:—

Rev. W. Muirhead, balance of his fund	.....	Tls. 250.00
Closing contributions from San Francisco per Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	.....	43.89
\$59.80	.....	218.87
Do. from New York per Do.	.....	
Final remittance from Adelaide, S.A., per H.B.M.'s Consul-General	£350	1,661.84
Amount previously acknowledged	.....	15,731.29
		Tls. 17,905.89

A grant of Tls. 1,000 has been made to the Lazarist Mission at Tsi-nan Fu, and at request of H.B.M.'s Consul at Newchwang a sum of Tls. 1,000 has been sent to the local Committee there.

The Sicawei report on Saturday at 10 a.m. read as follows:—The barometer here continues to rise slightly, but it is falling as far south as Manila.—At 10 a.m. on Sunday the report read: The area of a moderately high barometer extends over Shanghai and the coast of China, Corea and S.W. of Japan. The barometer is low to the N.N.W. of Luzon, and the south coast is threatened with a typhoon.—On Tuesday at 10 a.m. it read as follows: The barometer is high extending from Tokio to Vladivostok. A typhoon is apparently passing south of Hongkong. The prevailing winds along the coast are N.E. and fresh. At Sicawei, the barometer is falling slightly. The weather is unsettled. The telegram attached to the C.C. Meteorological Register on Tuesday read as follows:—Hongkong reports typhoon approaching the southern part of Formosa Channel.—On Wednesday morning it read as follows:—The area of high pressure continues to prevail in the N. At Sicawei, light fall of barometer. In the S. the Typhoon looks to pass S. of Hongkong, moving westward in the Chinese sea.—The Semaphore signal yesterday afternoon indicated that the typhoon had entered the Formosa Channel by the South. The telegram in the C.C. Meteorological Register from Hongkong reads as follows: Typhoon moving westward in the China sea.—At 10 a.m. on Thursday it read as follows:—The typhoon has reached the west of Hongkong, passed south and has now gone on the mainland by the peninsula of Lee Chow; apparently it will go northwards. The barometer is rapidly rising in the S. All along the coast from Hongkong, there are light breezes. The barometer is falling at Sicawei.—At 10 a.m. yesterday it read as follows:—The barometer is rather high in the S. All along the coast, the prevailing winds are S. or S.E. At Sicawei

the barometer is about the average height but falling slightly.

Natives and foreigners alike have been suffering from excessive heat in Foochow, and the authorities, in the hope of bringing rain, have stopped the killing of pigs in the city and neighbourhood.

From Foochow we hear that business in tea was going on slowly, and it was doubtful whether the *Glenogle* would get away on the 16th, as originally announced. Her rate was reduced to £2 10s. per ton.

We mention elsewhere the interception in the Persian Gulf by a British naval officer of a despatch from the late Mahdi. We condense from his account the following details of the matter, which was a very important one, as proving that the rising in Nubia is not merely a local matter:—"The present Mahdi excitement sprang up, I believe, in consequence of the British occupation of Egypt in 1882. According to Mussulman belief, there is to come a Messiah, who is to reunite all Mussulman sects, and put the whole world to rights, and bring about a millennium. Many false prophets calling themselves 'Mahdi' have sprung up from time to time, run their course, and been extinguished. . . . Now to come to my personal adventure. At the time of Tel el Kebir and the occupation of Cairo, my ship was lying on the Belooch coast opposite to Muscat. The Sultan of Muscat had already told me that he was willing to raise men to assist the Queen-Empress in quelling Arabi's revolt. All these Arabs are keen traders, Bombay is the centre of the world to them, they are all thankful to the British power for protecting them against themselves, Ishmaelites as they are, and, with the exception of a few fanatics or designing rascals, they don't want any Mahdi. The time I am speaking of was roughly about the latter part of September, 1882. I go about a great deal among native people, and was pretty well known among the Persian Gulf people. I was very free in my dealings with the Seedee-boys, of whom our ships in the East Indies are allowed to carry some as auxiliaries to the crews for working in the sun (not as firemen or coal trimmers). On the day in question we were about to sail from Bussorah to Bushire. I was just leaving the shore in my gig, having a Seedee-boy crew, when I saw another Seedee-boy running towards us with a small bundle in his hand which he passed to one of the crew, giving him some message. I thought nothing of it, supposing the man to be a personal friend of one of my people. When I got aboard, the bundle was given me by my native stroke-oarsman; "Dis, Captain, is for you," with an expression of meaning. It was a dirty common cotton handkerchief, with a wooden platter, spoon, and stick used for grinding up curry ingredients, some other rubbishy things, and a letter in Arabic. Persian Gulf ships all have native interpreters on board, and I had a particularly good one. This letter (probably one of hundreds that had lately come to the country) was from the Mahdi, announcing his work in hand, full of greetings and blessings, and of curses for those who did not join in the movement. On my arrival at Bushire I took it to Colonel Ross, the British Resident and King of the Gulf, who had no doubt of its genuineness; the point being that its delivery to me shewed a strong wish that the movement should be frustrated by the aid of the British *raj*. There is not much in the story itself, but it is interesting from 1—the evidence it contains of an attempt of the Soudan Mahdi to propagate his little game in the farther parts of the Mussulman world; and 2—the evidence of a desire on the part of some at least of the Persian Gulf sheikhs that his attempt should fail." In the recent collision in Aden harbour there was no loss of life or personal injury suffered. The passengers and mails are coming on by the P. & O. steamer

Ballaarat. The agent of the Messageries, M. Chapsal, asks us to announce that he has received a telegram from Aden stating that the *Oxus*, which took from here about 400 tons of tea and more than 1,700 bales of silk, continued her voyage to Marseilles on Friday, the 12th, having suffered no damage whatever to hull or cargo.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* publishes the following in reference to the collision between the *Oxus* and the *Anadyr*, from which it would seem that there was time to beach the latter:—M. Champagneux, the local agent of the Messageries Maritimes, kindly sends us the following:—“I have much pleasure in stating that the accident to the mail steamer *Anadyr* does not seem to be so serious as was reported yesterday. The telegram I have just received from Aden runs as follows:—“*Oxus* collided with *Anadyr*; no casualties. *Anadyr* unable to proceed on her voyage.”

A godown belonging to the China Merchants' Co. fell in at Tientsin on the 8th. Fortunately no person was in it, and very little cargo. The centre collapsed entirely, leaving the two gables standing.

We learn from the *Chinese Times* that Judge and Mrs. Denny arrived at Chemulpo, en route for Seoul, on the 2nd, “accompanied by a big Yankee who some time ago was a member of the crew of the U.S.S. *Palos*.”

The *Chinese Times* says that Mr. Jones, of the Peace Society, had an interview with H. E. the Viceroy, who expressed warm approval of the objects of the Association, asked many questions, and suggested that it would be a good thing if the Society could convert some of the Great Powers—Russia, for example—to their views.—We wonder if H.E. Li Hung-chang reminded Mr. Jones of the interview of representatives of the Peace Society with the Emperor Nicholas just before the Crimean War?

The following paragraph from the *Chinese Times* shows a complete misapprehension of the facts of the case, which we should have hardly expected in our generally well-informed contemporary:—“Captain Murrell of the *Missouri* elicited great applause from his auditors when he referred in his speech at the Mansion House to the sacrifice of cargo as subordinate to the saving of life. The owners of cargo sacrificed would be the loudest in their applause, and would wish that in all such emergencies the fortune of war would fall upon their particular ventures. Their profits are insured, and the market is open for a repetition of the shipment, so that the merchants obtain two profits instead of one.” Captain Murrell took on board from a disabled ship some 800 souls, and to do it he had to jettison cargo, and—as this unexpected addition to his complement reduced his provisions to three days' supply—he was obliged to deviate from his voyage into some port. As the jettison and the deviation were merely done to save life, and were not ‘perils of the sea,’ the insurance was absolved from all risk, and Captain Murrell made himself and his owners liable for the cargo jettisoned, and for anything that might happen subsequently to ship and cargo. This is where his courage came in; and we have little doubt that in such a case there are captains who would not have dared to involve their owners in such a liability, and who would have turned their blind eye to the disabled *Danmark*.

Fire was discovered in Yunnan Road near Nanking Road, at half-past twelve o'clock on Wednesday morning, and in a short time the Firemen had five streams of water playing on the flames. Five houses were burnt out, and the Firemen left the scene at 2 a.m. The fire was reported by a Chinese woman to have broken out in one of the two occupied houses in the block. Another fire occurred on the French Concession in the continuation of Yunnan Road on Wednesday morning, and was put out by

policemen with hose from the “*Torrent*” Engine after burning about half an hour. No general alarm was given.

According to Mr. Stewart Happer's *Chinese Evangelist* for June, the U.S. Legation at Peking lies between the retention of Colonel Denby, and the appointment of Mr. Chester Holcombe, or Dr. J. A. Whitney. The last named is, it appears, a bitter ‘*Chinaphobist*,’ and has written a book called *The Chinese and the Chinese Question*, in which he shows that the population of China is 750,000,000; that the people increase at the rate of one per cent., or 7,500,000 a year; that the population has reached the maximum the country can support; that the only outlets for them are Australasia and the Pacific Slope, from which they are to be kept out; and that the only alternative is for 7½ millions of them to die of starvation every year. It might perhaps be advantageous for him to come and learn better at Peking. The *Chinese Evangelist*, which is intended mainly for Chinese in America, and is written both in English and Chinese, is a very pleasant little magazine, and ought to be very useful to those engaged in missionary work amongst the Chinese.

A small lorcha was launched from A-cum's yard in Hongkew this week. The vessel is intended as a light-tender for the Customs at Wuhu.

On Monday afternoon there was launched from Fau Chong's yard, Hongkew, a substantially built schooner for the use of the Customs at Newchwang, to be employed looking after the buoys and visiting the lightship there. The vessel is called the *Daphne* and is sixty-five tons burden. She is composite, being built of iron frames and teak planking. She is a credit to the builders.

The Monthly Practice Challenge Cup of No. 2 Company, S.V.C., was shot for on Friday and Saturday last, at the 200 and 500 yards ranges, and was won (for the second time) by Private Coats, with a total score of 50 points. There were nine competitors.

We have received from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Hongkong, the publishers, a copy of the first volume of the Transactions of the Hongkong Medical Society, a well-printed pamphlet of 264 pages. There is no medical practitioner in the East to whom it will not be of interest, and laymen will find Dr. Manson's opening address quite worth reading, whether they already suffer from diseases peculiar to the climate, or not.

In H.B.M.'s Police Court on Monday morning before the Chief Justice, Ng Ah-chong, the cabin cook of the *G. H. Wappaus*, charged the chief mate with having assaulted him on board on Tuesday last. Complainant stated that on the voyage down from Tientsin the mate struck him about the head with his fist. He was very much hurt but had no marks to shew. Accused denied having struck the cook at all, and called the second mate and three Japanese sailors, who were all sure that they had never seen him offer the man any violence. The second mate also stated that he had never heard complainant complain of having been assaulted by the mate. The Chief Justice dismissed the case.

In H.B.M.'s Police Court on Thursday morning Robert Broadley, fireman of the s.s. *Port Caroline*, was brought-up on a warrant charged with being absent from his ship without leave since the 17th instant. Accused admitted having gone ashore without leave, but said he was ruptured and went to consult a doctor—he produced a certificate from Dr. Reid, setting forth that he (accused) was unfit for duty. The Captain stated that accused had never complained to him of being ill—had he done so he could have seen the doctor who attended the ship. He had no business to go ashore without leave. The Chief Justice said that under the circumstances he would not punish the man—of course he should not

have gone ashore without leave, but he supposed he was frightened about himself and wanted to see a doctor at once. Accused would have to pay the costs.—William Brown, fireman belonging to the same ship, was charged with refusing duty on the 17th and then going ashore without leave. The Captain stated that the man without any apparent reason refused duty on the 17th and then went ashore and did not turn up again till breakfast time on Thursday morning. Accused admitted the charge and said he was sick of the ship and did not intend to do any more work on board. The Chief Justice said he could find no excuse for his conduct; he would have to go to prison for a month, and if the ship left before the expiration of the sentence he would be put on board.

A Chinaman was before the Mixed Court on Thursday morning charged with causing the death of a coolie in Li Hongkew on Wednesday night or Thursday morning. It appears that the former who follows the calling of rag-picker, and the coolie were neighbours, and that the rag-picker, in his rambles, found some potatoes on a muck heap. These he sold to the coolie for five cash, but some busybody having told the coolie that he could have purchased better potatoes for less money at a regular shop, he demanded his cash back. After some squabbling, this was done, and the two parties separated. This was about a month ago, but the coolie, thinking that he had been imposed upon by the rag man, took occasion when opportunity offered, to abuse him. The coolie returned home on Wednesday night and remembering his grievance, went to the rag-picker's house, where he found the man asleep. This did not prevent him abusing the sleeping man, who then got up and went outside. Here the two continued to wrangle, till the *chiffonnier*, becoming enraged, went to a muck heap, and picking up a broken cup, threw it at the disturber of his slumbers. The quarrel still continued, and the coolie and the rag man came to close quarters. The latter says that the coolie rushed upon him, and to protect himself, he flourished a ‘piece of brass’ which unfortunately pierced the body of his opponent. This is his story. The neighbours then called in the Police and a couple of members of the Force were soon on the spot. By this time the coolie was either dead, or nearly so, but he was really dead at 1 a.m. The rag-picker was arrested and taken to the Hongkew Station. In the afternoon, the District Magistrate held an inquest on the body. The rag-picker has been taken into the city to be interrogated.

A telegram from Berlin says that Dr. Peters' East African expedition has collapsed, owing to an epidemic among the Somalis. The expedition has disbanded and the munitions have been re-shipped for Germany.

The s.s. *Dardanus*, which left Foochow on the 11th instant for London via Singapore, took away 1,044,128 lbs. tea.

The *Foochow Echo* of the 13th says:—The only news we have from the country this week is to the effect that matters remain in a very unsettled state. No actual disturbances go on while the troops are located in the neighbourhood, but there are so many unemployed overrunning the country that fresh troubles would break out if the troops were withdrawn.

The following melancholy letter appears in the *Foochow Echo*, dated 9th July:—

SIR,—Anything bearing on the future of this port should interest your subscribers, and I therefore ask you to be good enough to insert this:—Messrs. Greig and Murray, Limited, in their circular dated Melbourne, 28th May last, say:—Indian Tea—One auction sale of 1,700 packages only has been held, the prices realised being quite equal to last quotations. Very little now remains in first hands—prices are likely to remain unaltered for a time. At the present

time Indian Teas show far better intrinsic value than China leaf, consequently the consumption must increase rapidly, and we fully anticipate that during the next season (that is, this year) a very large business will be done.

What will poor Foochow do when her last stronghold succumbs to the enemy?

Yours &c.,
SEXEN.

The *Foochow Echo* says:—If we may judge from what we see passing around us in the way of shipping, first steamers for London may be reckoned among the things of the past. We mean in the sense that, the despatch of the first cargo, whether in a clipper ship in the olden days or in a steamer in more recent years, was looked upon as an event, second only in importance to the opening of the market. This year the coast steamers have been carrying tea to Hongkong for transshipment to the P. & O., Messageries Maritimes, and German mail services for Europe; a blue-funnel boat has called in and taken away upwards of 1,000 tons; but the *Glenogle* is still here. It may be, of course, that the year is an exceptional one as regards a first steamer—as exceptional as the tea season itself is in respect of its late opening—and we trust it may be so, as one parts reluctantly with such time-honored institutions. Nevertheless we are not very hopeful of its proving exceptional in the future. It is more likely to prove to be the inauguration of a new order of things—of first steamers to load entirely here being done away with—and as a substitute, partly loaded steamers from the north calling in here for our produce as it is ready for shipment. We do not think that it has been entirely accidental that our first steamer has been so long in loading this season. The deliveries of China Congou for June were given, as telegraphed, in last Saturday's *Echo* at 4½ millions of pounds, and although, of course, an average delivery during the autumn months of upwards of 6 million lbs may be expected, not much more than a third of this will be Foochow tea. With this in prospect, it seems only natural that merchants should have looked askance at such a vessel as the noble "*Glen*" still in port which if fully freighted would put nearly two months' consumption on the London market in one day. It is true that the home trade like a good large selection to begin with, but it is questionable whether it is to the interest of shippers, in these days of such greatly decreased demand, that so much should go forward in one bottom. This we think, perhaps, has already been felt; and unless we are going to have a revival of the Foochow tea trade, the feeling is likely to be more pronounced next year. Anyway the steamer agents will guard against a repetition of the disappointment they have met with this year in unfortunate detention and in seeing cargo pass by them. As far as this year is concerned the trouble is at an end. The *Glenogle* clears on the 15th with a full cargo and with her departure we regret to think that we may have seen the last of first steamers.

The *Daily Press* notices the thoroughness with which the authorities in Canton recently put down what might have grown into a serious anti-foreign riot. The matter was noticed in our columns in the Notes from Native Papers, and it seems to have been a thoughtless thing for the Roman Catholic Missionaries to send the bodies of seven infants who had died in their Foundling Hospital, thrown together in one basket, by a coolie to be buried. Fortunately the judge with the letter-box put his foot down at once when the matter was reported to him, for in an excitable and foreign-hating city like Canton, a little delay on his part might have had serious consequences.

The *Daily Press* understands that it is intended to apply for a new trial in the case of Potts v. Rustomjee.

The *Daily Press* mentions the deaths from heat apoplexy in Hongkong of Mr. T. Leatherbarrow, first boarding officer in the harbour department, of Mr. George Bayne, an overseer in the public works department, of Mr. William McColl, an engineer out of employment, and of a "straggler" from H.M.S. *Victor Emmanuel*.

The repairs to the Peak Tramway at Hongkong, necessitated by the damage done by the great rainstorms, have been concluded. For a length of 170 feet, the track had to be rebuilt from its foundations, and the rails had to be relaid over a total length of 500 feet.

The total receipts in connection with the last Masonic Ball in Hongkong were \$3,782.58, and after paying all expenses a balance of \$96.41 was voted to the funds of the Alice Memorial Hospital.

Our Hongkong contemporaries laughed somewhat at Dr. Doberck's scientific explanation of the great rainstorm in Hongkong at the end of May. The *American* describes the rainstorms that preceded the Conemaugh inundation in almost identical terms:—"The storms of last week saw great masses of vapour borne inland from the gulf stream, and these at an unusual elevation, which carried them into the mountain level, where they no doubt encountered cold strata of air which at once deposited them as rain." Writing on the 8th of June this paper regards it as a safe calculation that about ten thousand persons were lost from about Johnstown alone, and that the property destroyed was certainly not less than twenty million dollars in value. Up to the 6th of June, Philadelphia alone had subscribed \$611,000 to the relief fund, and from all other sources more than a million more had been gathered. The only recorded catastrophe in the annals of Christendom which surpasses the destruction of Johnstown in loss of life, was the great earthquake at Lisbon of 1755.

We mentioned recently the disappearance of Captain Oberg, who, it was thought, had met with foul play in Tongking. We learn from the *Courier d'Haiphong* that, in consequence of his disappearance, his firm, Oberg et Vincens, had been declared bankrupt, and seals had been placed upon his house at Bindao. No discoveries had been made in taking the inventory; the sum of \$97 was found in the safe, but no papers of any kind. "The abandoned appearance of the house, the empty drawers, and the dismantled rooms," says the *Courier*, "all leads to the supposition that there is no accident in question." The same paper mentions that Captain Oberg owes the Bank of Indo-China \$15,000, but that his other unpaid bills in Haiphong did not amount to more than \$3,000; all of which the assets of the firm would, it was hoped, cover.

The riots among the Chinese at Bangkok, between the members of the different secret societies, were very serious, and were only put down by the Siamese troops, who took nearly 900 prisoners, among whom over 1,000 weapons of different kinds were found. According to the *Siam Mercantile Gazette* six or eight Chinese were killed and some twenty wounded by the troops, while in their fighting among themselves about twenty were killed and a hundred and fifty wounded. All shipping business was suspended for some days by the riots. These riots according to the *Siam Mercantile Gazette*, shewed the uselessness of the police, many of whom are believed to have been in league with the rioters, and the value of the regular troops. The Chinese are physically much stronger than the Siamese, and were well organised and armed, and yet they were promptly quelled by a force much inferior in numbers, who, it should be said, had European commanders.

The issue of the *British North Borneo Herald* for the 1st of June opens with an

article on the Progress of the Colony, from which we come to the conclusion that North Borneo is still the Land of Promise. The returns of trade for 1888 shew that imports rose during the year from about \$960,000 in 1887 to \$1,260,000, half the increase being in treasure, and the remainder in machinery, rice and provisions; or, in other words, in the money that the shareholders in the numerous plantations that have been recently started are pouring into the colony. There are 17 estates now in full operation, and this number is expected to be doubled next year. The total exports for 1888 were just over half a million dollars, and nearly \$10,000 under those for 1887. This half million dollars, is divided among some forty articles; and when we find that the total value of the timber exported in the twelve-month was under \$38,000 and of tobacco under \$21,000, we convince ourselves that the shareholders in the numerous companies that have been lately founded in Hongkong and London to exploit British North Borneo will have still to be patient for a year or two. There are thirteen steam launches, government and private, owned in the colony, of from 4 to 28 tons register. Mrs. Dominic Daly continues her sketches of Bornean Life, the present chapter giving a bright account of visits to the Sultan of Brunei, and the British Consular Agent, Inche Mahommed. A hospital is being built at Sandakan which is to have a ward for Europeans, and a European dispenser and nurse. The Queen's Birthday was signalled at Sandakan by the holding of a Durbar, to which chiefs were brought up in steamers from the East and West Coasts. There is a great deal of information in the number of special interest to planters. The large space given to the *Official Gazette* shews at least the activity of the government.

The *Jiji Shimpō* and *Yomiuri Shimbun* state that negotiations for treaty revision with Russia are progressing favourably, and that news of their conclusion may be expected shortly.

The *Japan Mail* announces the total loss of the N. Y. K.'s steamer *Nemuro Maru*, Captain R. Igawa, off the coast of Rishiri Island, Hokkaido, during a dense fog, on 30th ultimo.

The medals to which we referred some time ago as having been then just discovered in an ancient safe in the British Legation at Tokio, and which were intended to reward the Japanese who defended the Legation in 1861 from an attack by Mito *rouin*, have at last been presented to the survivors of the fray.

We learn from the *Rising Sun* that telegraphic news was received from Saga on the 8th inst., announcing that a large tract of land to the east of the city had become inundated and a number of houses swept away. A disastrous flood is also reported to have occurred at Niigata on the night of the 25th ult., through the overflowing of the Shinanogawa river, resulting in the destruction of considerable property.

The B.I. steamer *Ethiopia*, which arrived at Singapore on the 2nd inst. from Calcutta, was, we learn from the *Singapore Free Press*, struck by a heavy squall while coming down the Hooghly river on the 22nd June. The weather was very thick and she took the ground immediately, and heeled over to port until her bulwarks and half her deck, up to the walls of the engine room, were under water. As she heeled over several deck passengers were washed overboard, one man being washed off, and then back in again. The saloon passengers were thrown off their feet, and one lady passenger fainted and received a severe cut on the head, besides spraining her ankle. A number of women are supposed to have been lost, and one of the officers has stated, that he himself saw five native girls being washed overboard. They had taken refuge at his cabin door. The exact number of people lost is not known. The steamer remained ashore for over two hours.

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE NOVELIST IN CHINA.

Does China afford a good scene for fiction? Not Chinese fiction in a hundred and twenty volumes, but such fiction as will be asked for at Mudie's, and in other ways prove profitable to its European author? We cannot remember many novels in which the scene is laid, wholly or partly, in China, but three at any rate have appeared within the last ten or twelve years, and even from three, a conclusion, however lame and impotent, can be drawn. The three which we have now before us are James Payn's *By Proxy*, Jules Verne's *Tribulations of a Chinaman*, and *A Swallow's Wing* by a Mr. Charles Hannan. This last betrays a prentice hand, despite the author's pompous complaint of the "life of persecution" which as a fiction writer he has "been obliged to accept as his own." The scene is laid in Peking and Tientsin, and the time is anything between 1861 and 1888. A lovelorn globetrotter named Norris is supposed to have got himself imprisoned in the "Temple of Confucius at Peking" where he is tortured and held to ransom. He has, however, contrived to tie a written message to a swallow's wing, which in a very frayed and almost illegible condition is carried by the bird to Brussels. The finder (who is really a peer, but whom the author "takes a malicious pleasure in making a commoner") hurries to the rescue and after a series of adventures finally effects it. A promising plot, it may be said, if the situation can be shown to be probable, or even not impossible, and if the author has sufficient local knowledge to carry it out. All he has, it is evident from a survey of the book, is his own brief experiences in a journey *via* Shanghai and Tientsin to Nankow, the Ming Tombs, and Peking, where he visited a curio-dealer and the Confucian Temple. He had read besides, or been told, of Sir Harry Parkes' treatment while in the hands of the Chinese in 1860. Now this material was very far from sufficient and his blunders in consequence are many and appalling. His primary error is the laying of his scene of priestly malevolence in the Temple of Confucius, which, it is needless to say, has no priests. A very little more knowledge of things in Peking would have led him to place his victim in the neighbouring Lama Temple where Mr. Henry Norman tell us he so nearly came to grief. There the priests are extortionate and, to put it mildly, unpleasant,—though even so Mr. Norman and his companion had only themselves to blame for their somewhat exaggerated alarms. Then his secondary hero Chin-chin-wa, 'the welcome one' (from the verb *chin-chin* 'to welcome'), and his villain Shan-min-yuan (from Wan-shou Shan and Yuan-ming Yuan) are altogether impossible. And his closing scene, the free fight at Herr Bonsel's house in Tientsin, is ridiculous. Even high

Chinese officials closely connected with the "Supreme Power" can't go about poinarding Germans in a British Concession without some remarks being made.

Jules Verne's book is still more grotesque, and it would really be waste of time to treat it seriously. One extract will be sufficient to show its truth to nature. The time is 1878, the scene Tung Chow, near Peking. "Craig and Fry begged for an hour's grace and . . . bought the recently invented floating costume of Captain Boyton . . . They all went on board the *Peitang* one of the little river steamers that ply along the Peiho. The swift little craft glided between the buoys that marked out the channel. Ere long Tientsin came in sight. Unable to cross the bar of the river the *Peitang* had to land her passengers at Takoo." Boyton suits in dirty decaying conservative Tung Chow, and a steamer of too deep draught to cross the Taku bar, plying where there isn't water enough for the light launch!

It is quite refreshing to turn to *By Proxy*. The story is of course too well known to need repeating here, and our present purpose has to do with only that part of it which deals with China,—the theft of the Shay-le by Pennicuck and his consequent condemnation to *ling chih*. The genial author to whom we owe many a pleasant hour, for what novelist goes better with a long chair and an iced drink than James Payn? might fairly object that his story being a story and not a treatise on Chinese criminal law, does not require accuracy or even probability in its Chinese chapters. But James Payn rather prides himself on his accuracy, or at least on his local colouring. "It is not to be supposed," he says in his essay on story-telling, "that a story with very accurate local colouring cannot be written, the scenes of which are placed in a country which the writer has never beheld. This requires, of course, both study and judgment, but it can be done so as to deceive if not the native, at least the Englishman who has himself resided there. I never yet knew an Australian who could be persuaded that the author of *Never too late to mend* had not visited the underworld, or a sailor that he who wrote *Hard Cash* had never been to sea." (Would a mermaid or a blackfellow, natives both, have been less credulous by the way?) Now we all know how Charles Reade managed his local colouring; he told us himself, and defended his process against the 'pseudonymuncles' who objected to it in *The Wandering Heir*. It was to take some book dealing with his subject and (provided it wasn't a novel) to rather adopt it bodily than to adapt it. James Payn has followed his leader more than once, particularly in one of his latest novels, *The Talk of the Town*, and the Chinese scenes in *By Proxy* are for the most part constructed on this plan. If any one will take up Fortune's *Residence*

among the Chinese, and will place chapter 11 alongside the first 40 pages or so of *By Proxy* he will find that the novel resembles the book of travels as closely as one schoolboy's essay does that of his right hand neighbour. Fortune and Pennicuck are both awakened by a crowd of pilgrims, both notice the small feet of the ladies and their blue dresses, both visit shrines, both see the Shay-le (which they both misspell). James Payn's hankering after local colour sometimes comes into conflict with his inveterate (and delightful) habit of joking. On page 27 of Fortune he found the sentence "Loya, Loya!" a voice cried, 'the Ta Hosan (high priest) wants to go to bed.'" Though in this instance Fortune was the 'loya' [*lao-yeh*] and had added a note to the effect that it is 'a mode of addressing mandarins,' James Payn inverts the designations (p. 37). "Lawya, lawya, commenced Conway, not of course that this individual was a lawyer, but because this is the mode of address used to a high priest." Now though as a pun this is passable enough, as 'local colouring' it is fatal. But we have no time to dwell on trifling slips of this kind, the question before us is, has James Payn, despite his free use of Fortune, succeeded so as to "deceive an Englishman who has himself resided" in China. We must say, reluctantly, that he has not. His whole story hinges on two suppositions, that the theft of a *Shé-li* or relic of Buddha, is punishable with the worst form of death, *ling chih*, and that an Englishman could between the years 1843 and 1858 be condemned to *ling chih* by a Chinese court. Now both of these suppositions are so false as to be ridiculous, and ridicule would be fatal to our enjoyment of this charming novel. The Chinese Government (and of this our home writers will not persuade themselves) attaches no idea of sacrilege to a theft from a Buddhist temple, and if a Chinaman stole a *shé-li* his punishment would be merely a certain number of blows dependent on its market value. Then since last century the local authorities have never attempted to exercise jurisdiction over a foreigner, and it is utterly unimaginable that they would have ventured to do so in open court at a point only five days' journey from Shanghai. Pennicuck might have been murdered with their connivance, but judicially condemned, never. It is strange that before commencing to clothe the skeleton of his ingenious plot, James Payn did not consult some of the English residents he hoped to deceive. It was easy for him to do so, for the book is illustrated by the brother of a member of the China Consular Service.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

The scanty news from Egypt given us in Reuter's telegrams is anything but pleasant. Our people there ought to know by this time that whenever the Mahdi allows it to be rumoured that he

has met with serious reverses and that his influence is waning, he is really preparing some fresh *coup*. Reports unfavourable to him have been sedulously spread about during the last few months. First he had been badly defeated by an anonymous White Pasha, who had reconquered the Bahr-el-Gazelle province. Then a still sterner fanatic than himself, El Senoussi, had appeared from the west, defeated the Mahdi's forces in more than one battle, and captured Khartoum. Even if true, this would have been no subject for congratulation, for El Senoussi is as great an enemy of Christianity as the Mahdi. There is little doubt now, however, that it was not true, and so far from the Mahdi being broken and dispirited, he is able to send a force to attack Wady Halfa, the outpost of Egypt on the north of the Nubian desert, and just below the second cataract. The dervishes are badly beaten, and confidence, no doubt is restored in Cairo, when the alarming news comes that a larger force of dervishes has turned Wady Halfa and is marching into Lower Egypt itself, to the attack of Assouan, and that our troops are following them down the Nile. Reinforcements are hurried off from England, and there is to be another wretched war in which hundreds of our men will die of disease, and thousands of Arabs will be slaughtered, and at the end of it things will be just where they are now.

The apparently insuperable difficulty of our position in Egypt is, that we will neither take it nor leave it. A door must be either open or shut, says the French proverb; we have decided to keep it ajar, so that innumerable troubles can creep in, and we stand in the doorway trying to knock them on the head as they come by, and of course missing half of them. No one who sees how inadequately our governing departments cope with the work they have to do now, can seriously recommend that we should add to that work the government of Egypt, until, at least, these departments are reorganised from top to bottom. The people who talk glibly of our 'taking' Egypt remind us that this was Prince Bismarck's advice, but it would be just as well to be sure what was in the Prince's mind when he gave the advice. The Prince's principle of conduct is "Germany first, last and all the time;" and as our taking Egypt would be an affront to France almost as serious as the rape of Alsace and Lorraine, it would probably suit Germany that we should do it a good deal better than it would suit us. Little causes of friction there will always be between two nations that come in contact at so many points as England and France do, but they are not serious; while the annexation of Egypt would be made by France a *casus belli*; and the most unreasoning Gallophobe in England would think twice and thrice before provoking France to a declaration of war. Our excuse for repudiating French interference in Egypt now is, that she voluntarily withdrew from

joint action against Arabi in 1882. There the French government of the day made, as the French have realised too often since, a grave mistake; and they naturally do not like to have it constantly thrown in their teeth. We may take it that there are four reasons for our remaining in Egypt; the necessity for keeping the Suez Canal free; the interest of the holders of the Egyptian debt, which amounts to over £103,000,000 sterling; a genuine desire to improve the condition of the Egyptian people, as distinguished from the governing class, the majority of whom are not Egyptians at all; and the fear that our departure would greatly promote the fanatical Mohammedan movement in Africa; and this is a real danger to us, who are the largest Mohammedan power in the world. As to the first of these reasons, the Suez Canal is fortunately so far removed by nature from Egypt proper that precautions to preserve its neutrality, which is all we ask—we do not want to make it a British channel—could easily be taken. As to the debt, the total annual interest on this is something over £4,000,000 sterling, which might be considerably reduced now if we had an understanding with France; and it would be possible of we did evacuate Egypt, to arrange for guarantees against the repudiation of this liability. As to the philanthropic motive—a genuine one—it is a question how far we are justified in spending the lives of our soldiers and sailors in order to improve the condition of the *fellaheen*; and whether the taxes extorted from them to pay the cost of our occupation do not balance the advantages they receive from our supervision of the government. The check which our presence in Egypt gives to the spread of militant Mohammedanism is of the gravest importance to us; much more important to us than to Egypt, so that this is essentially a selfish reason. Of the extent of the Mahdi's aspirations there is no question. Some six or seven years ago letters from the Mahdi calling on the Sheikhs in Eastern Arabia to join him in the general revolt against Christianity were intercepted in the Persian Gulf; one of our naval officers, then cruising in the Gulf, had some of these letters handed him for, fortunately, the chiefs to whom they were addressed were perfectly satisfied with things as they were, and had no desire to join the Mahdi in a Holy War. But if the Mahdi once obtained the prestige and power which the possession of Egypt would give him, his appeals might be much more successful. In this matter France, Germany and Italy are all interested through their possessions in Africa, though not to the same extent that we are.

Evacuation, then, seems at present practically impossible, but it would surely be possible for our statesmen to come to a satisfactory agreement with France. It is time, surely, to ignore the mistake France made in

1882, and to take her fairly and equally into counsel; for at present when we want to benefit Egypt, as in the recent proposition to convert the Preference Debt, we are stopped by France's jealousy. We cannot afford, any more than we wish, to ignore the susceptibilities of the great nation with whom it is our proper rôle to march hand in hand at the head of civilisation; and a reasonable understanding in Egypt would unite us more closely with France, would enable us to carry out our schemes for the elevation of the real Egyptians, and would consolidate the Christian opposition to the attempted inroads of the Mohammedanism represented by successive Mahdis. Ismail Pasha, and Ibrahim Pasha before him, used to string up these Mahdis, as fast as they appeared; in the present condition of affairs such strong measures would not be allowed with these pretenders, even if we could catch them.

THE "CORNER" CASE IN HONGKONG.

THE great "Ropes Corner" case in Hongkong ended on the 10th instant in what was virtually a verdict for the defendant, the jury before whom it was tried being Messrs. A. Levy, W. G. Brodie, G. A. Wieler, J. Fowler, E. J. M. Paquin, R. K. Leigh and F. Dodwell. The facts of the case were very simple. On the 16th of January last Mr. Rustomjee, the defendant, sold to Mr. Potts, the plaintiff, 50 shares in the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited, for delivery on the 31st of March at \$94. During February and March the quotations for the shares, whose par value is \$50 each, ran up very rapidly, and they were unobtainable on the 31st of March below \$200 a share. Mr. Rustomjee gathered that there was a "corner," in which Mr. Potts was concerned, and refused to complete his contract, though he sent out a circular offering to settle at \$150 a share. Mr. Potts seems to have refused this, and brought an action for \$5,600, the difference between \$94 per share, the price at which he bought, and \$200, the nominal value on the 31st of March, plus \$6 a share, dividend declared on the 27th of March. The case lasted three days, the best legal talent in Hongkong being employed, and after the Acting Chief Justice had summed up, after exhorting the jury in his summing-up that it was not their business to consider the general credit or well-being of Hongkong, but that they were bound to confine their attention to the case before them, the jury, after a deliberation of about a quarter of an hour, returned the following finding by a majority of six to one:—

"1.—We hold the contract valid, as there was no evidence of combination on the 16th January, the date of said contract.

"2.—We hold that at some time after this date there was a combination to raise to a fictitious value the price of

Rope shares to which the plaintiff was a party.

"3.—It is our opinion that had the influence of this combination not been brought to bear upon the market, the price would not have advanced beyond \$100 per share *cum* dividend. The difference between this and the contract price we award to the plaintiff, amounting to \$300.

That is to say, all that the jury gave Mr. Potts was the dividend to which he was obviously entitled; and under these circumstances the judge refused to give the plaintiff his costs, which, according to the *Daily Press*, will amount to \$2,500. The plaintiff is probably now of opinion that the proverb is true that half a loaf is better than no bread. He was offered by the defendant \$150 a share, and he would have been nearly \$5,000 richer to-day, if he had taken the offer.

We do not propose to discuss the morality or even the expediency of "corners" generally, but there were peculiar features about this one which dictate special notice being taken of it. The members of it were all past or present employes of the firm of Russell & Co., who are the General Managers of the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, and they therefore had, as they admitted in evidence, special knowledge of the position of the Company. Before the annual meeting of the shareholders in March last the attention of Messrs. Russell & Co. was drawn to the alleged fact that there was a combination among the employes of the firm to 'corner' the shares, and the names of some of the gentlemen who are now known to have been members of the ring, were mentioned to the firm. One of the partners in the firm was even mentioned as being in the 'ring', but as Mr. Francis, counsel for the defendant, withdrew all imputations against him in the course of the trial, we need not farther allude to him. At the annual meeting Mr. W. H. Forbes, the Chairman, than whose no name stands higher in China, said that if any person connected with his office had been guilty of misconduct, he should have been compelled to take strong steps, though at that time no proof had been produced that any one connected with the office had misbehaved himself in the matter. There is an idea, we cannot tell here how true it is, that the officers of public companies in Hongkong are too ready to make use of information they obtain in their capacity of paid servants of the companies, to assist their gambling speculations, and shareholders generally ought to be grateful to Mr. Rustomjee for having had the pluck to fight out this matter. It seems to us that on this point the Acting Chief Justice's deliverance in his summing-up was decidedly weak. He said that:—"He did not think they would have any doubt that Mr. Shewan and Mr. Potts from the knowledge they obtained on account of their connection with the business came to the conclu-

sion in January that it would be a very good thing to buy shares, as they were certain to rise. It was perfectly legal to make use of the knowledge which was acquired in the course of business, whether in share or any other transactions. It was not, perhaps, a very high morality to take advantage of special knowledge in that sort of way. The highest morality would be for a man who was going to purchase from another to say, 'I know certain facts and have such and such information regarding this article, and I think the price you ask a very low one,' but that was not the usual way in business and in taking advantage of special knowledge there was nothing contrary to law."

If this were generally accepted, operators would have to be more than usually careful how they bought or sold with the directors or employes of a public company. It is not, we are glad to believe, the received opinion among mercantile men, except in a community that has gone mad on share-gambling, as our Hongkong contemporaries represent that colony to have done. According to Mr. Francis, who has undoubtedly the best information at his command, "something like twenty-five millions of dollars were out now in the colony on shares. That amount of money was withdrawn from legitimate trade in the place. Companies were increasing day by day, and of what description many of them were they all knew. Brokers were increasing, share speculators were increasing; every petty clerk in the place had his share speculations and his broker. Was or was not Mr. Whitehead right when he said he was disgusted and ashamed that two clerks in an office here should come and ask for an advance of seventy or eighty thousand dollars from a bank on shares of the Rope Company of whose intrinsic value the jury were best able to judge?" When we wrote last March on "Share Speculation in Hongkong," our southern contemporaries told us with gentle pity for our ignorance that we knew nothing about it. We said then:—"There is no more reasonable proportion between the actual value of the stocks of many of the Hongkong companies and the quotations for them in the market than there is between the actual merits of the deceased and the estimate of them on his monument," and a Hongkong jury has just found that the shares of the Rope Company, which were quoted at \$200 on the 31st of March, and at \$170, steady, in one of the last reports received from Hongkong (11th July) were only worth on the 31st of March \$100, including the dividend of six dollars. In the face of this, the *Daily Press* tells us that "taking them all round local stocks are not over-valued at present rates," although at the latest quotation, to take one instance, the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited, with \$2,500,000 paid up capital, is worth \$7,250,000.

CHINESE GHOSTS.

"THE world is everywhere beset," says a moralist in a recent *Hwa Pao*, "with *kwei* and *yü*," or what the late Dr. Williams called, somewhat inadequately, "imps and waterbugs." The extraordinary frequency of mirages and castles in the air, he observes, makes it necessary for every prudent man to look where he is going; a truth which he illustrates by the story depicted in No. 185. An old, but well set-up man of 70 was returning one evening from a visit to town when he fell in with a stranger carrying a lantern. Finding their roads the same the stranger went on ahead to show the way. After walking briskly for a short time they came to a stone bridge over which the stranger proceeded to pass. The old man happened however to tap the floor of the bridge with his long pipe before stepping on to it and found vacancy. There was, in short, no floor, but closer inspection revealed his friendly companion standing on an arch formed by five or six *kwei* stretched from bank to bank. The old man realised the situation, but took it calmly. Remarking that they, the *kwei*, were in a very unreasonable hurry to get hold of him, since in the natural order of things he could not be long in joining them, he went on to observe, "I won't deceive you, gentlemen; I know every foot of this road, and from the city wall to the stone bridge there are exactly 3,257 paces. Now we've only gone 2,639 paces and nobody's strong enough or foolish enough to move the stone bridge nearer." As he finished, the bridge vanished, the lantern went out, and the only noise heard was the chirping of the *kwei* as they hustled away through the underwood.

This story, besides its obvious and excellent moral, has an interest for the European dweller in this Land of Culture, for which of us has not been called frequently to his face and probably always behind his back, a *yang kwei*, or as we put it "foreign devil"? The manners and customs of our namesakes ought to be our special study, and the continuous neglect which we have shown calls for grave reproof. Why is it that the observant Chinaman has likened us to the familiar *kwei*? For two reasons it would seem, one general and deducible from all barbarians, the other apparently having special reference to the missionaries among us. In the first place *kwei* do not speak the musical tongue of the Central Kingdom but (as anyone can convince himself who will spend the night in the neighbourhood of an occupied coffin) squeak; and in the second place every *kwei* is anxious to make converts. This last trait in the *kwei*'s character is not an amiable one, for it springs, we regret to say, from entirely selfish motives. The great majority of *kwei* are disembodied spirits who are very far from satisfied with their disembodiment; which is really rather unreasonable of them since, being for the most part the ghosts of suicides, they must be held to have adopted their

profession of their own free will. However the fact remains that they are dissatisfied with it, and anxious to change it. To do this it is necessary to find a substitute which substitute must, to be of any use, convert himself into a *kwei* in much the same way as his predecessor. Thus we find that there are hanging *kwei* and drowning *kwei*, each of which neglects no reasonable opportunity of beguiling honest folk. One poor young man was seen in broad daylight to step nonchalantly over the parapet of a bridge. When they had fished him out and revived him he said that he was an assistant at an embroiderer's and had been sent for to a house with a magnificent entrance gate. He was stepping over the stone lintel when he unaccountably found himself in the water; the whole thing being, as his rescuers observed, a cunning illusion of some drowning *kwei*. [Unbelievers are referred to No. 183 of the *Hwa Pao*.] A much more merited ill-fortune befel one of the pair of rakes depicted in No. 179. Wishing to give a fright to a young woman they saw coming down a quiet lane one of them pretended to hang himself by the garter to a door handle, which the other hid in the neighbourhood and chuckled. The young woman came slowly up, and paused, and smiling softly waved her sleeve over the pendent man's face, then vanished round the corner. His friend came out of his hiding place and expressed astonishment at his imbecility in keeping up the farce when the bird had flown. He had, however, as the friend presently discovered, the best of reasons for doing so, as he was stone dead. The young woman, needless to remark, was a peculiarly intelligent hanging *kwei*.

Sometimes hanging and drowning *kwei* come into collision, and then the victim escapes. This happened to a man immortalised in No. 184, while returning home over a deserted road after a somewhat late supper. As he passed between a pool and a tree he was simultaneously clutch-
ed by a drowning and a hanging *kwei*, who each set forth with a different kind of charms of a most eloquent nature. Before his particular lot. Before he could make up his mind, a number of other people, not *kwei*, turned up and enquired why he stood there with his arms stretched out so inanely. The *kwei* (who like Horace, are not partial to crowds) had vanished, but their victim was able to give an intelligible account of his experiences, notwithstanding the fact that he was palpably drunk. Of course it is open to any caviller to declare that many of these *kwei* stories only rest on the statement of men half or three-quarters seas over, but, as they will see by again consulting No. 185, there are certain advantages possessed by persons in that condition, when engaged in this interesting branch of psychological research, which might be absent from advocates of local option. A *kwei* at Wu-hsi had contracted the very rude and unpleasant

habit of appearing suddenly near a bridge in East street whenever respectable people tried to cross it after night-fall and (as though he mistook them for medical men) thrusting out a tongue an ell long. This used to startle the visitant who invariably took to his bed and stayed there till some one burnt paper money for his tormentor's benefit. One night, however, this vulgar and mercenary *kwei* met his match, not in some adventurous knight of noble birth, but in a common cook, who had stayed a little too late at a friend's and brought away a good deal of his liquor. Him the *kwei* stopped and according to his rude habit asked, "Haven't I a long tongue?" The cook pretended to be frightened and getting nearer to it, said "What, as long as that! It can't be all your own, mister," then with most creditable wiliness seized a foot or two of the tongue with one hand and cut it off with a carving knife he had kept handy in the other. The *kwei* vanished with a screech and the triumphant cook carried home with him about thirteen inches of . . . somebody's old palings.

THE RIOT IN HANKOW.

A VERY temperate letter in another column from a prominent resident in Hankow draws attention again to a point which we have several times advocated, that there should be a gunboat stationed permanently at that port; and if it is impossible with the present strength of the British squadron in these waters, the Russian interests are so large, while those of Germany are by no means inconsiderable, that it should easily be arranged that a British gunboat should be relieved at times by a German or . . . If it were found impossible to have a Russian. . . siderations of health . . . from command-of-war . . . to keep a foreign month . . . during the hottest . . . the Nanking Viceroy would no doubt send one of his ships there for a short period every year.

Meanwhile there is something to be said, and which should be said, on the other side of the question; from what we hear, the Hankow police are not entirely blameless. The fame of the foreign settlement of Shanghai as a city of wonderful sights and unlimited pleasures has spread all over China, and the students who go up to Wuchang for examination, when they hear that there is a foreign settlement at Hankow—just across the water—expect to find a reduced Shanghai there, with theatres, tea-houses, opium-houses, and the foreign glories which they have read about with admiring amazement in their country homes. They cross over and find a well-ordered, well-built, well-planted foreign settlement, but none of the delights which they expected. Students are students all the world over, and when these students realise their disappointment, it is not altogether unnatural that they should think that it is the foreigners who have deceived

them, and allow their disgust to take shape; and if, when they are in this unpropitious frame of mind, they are accosted with less courtesy than they expect by the Chinese police, whom they regard as no better than the despised yamen-runners of their native cities, and are even, in some cases hustled off the concession, they take offence and a row results, as it would with students all over the world. We do not propose that the Hankow foreign residents should take the students into their houses, shew them into their drawing-rooms, and pet them; but they might, we think, make a little more allowance for the natural curiosity about foreigners that inspires the rising generation in China, and at least insist on the police treating them with the courtesy that the *Bursch* all over the world expects from the *Philister*.

Reviews.

NOTICES OF BOOKS, ETC.

Illustrated Horse Breaking. By Capt. M. Horace Hayes, late of the Buffs. Fifty-two illustrations by J. M. Oswald Brown. London: W. Thacker & Co., 87, Newgate Street. Calcutta: Thacker, Spink & Co.

Captain Hayes is so well known in China as a man of very clear and complete views on the subject of the horse and his rider, and his previous books on this subject are so popular, that this, his latest volume, of the book *Captain Hayes* describes in his preface, which begins: "I offer this work public, a favourable consideration of the system of horse-breaking, which I have found, by practical experience, to be easy of execution, rapid in its effects, and requiring the possession of no exceptional strength, activity, pluck, or horsemanship by the operator, who, to become expert in it, will, as a rule, need only practice. It is in accordance with our English and Irish ideas on the subject; for it aims at teaching the horse 'manners'; and giving him a snaffle-bridle mouth; so that he will 'go up to the bridle,' and 'bend' himself in thorough obedience to rein and leg."

Captain Hayes' system of horse breaking is composed of a judicious mixture of firmness and consideration, but he does not allow himself to be taken in by the excuse of nervousness where the beast is really vicious. In most cases—and most owners of China ponies can corroborate this from experience—when it has once been proved to a horse that he need have no fear that his owner is going to hurt him, if he bites or kicks when he is approached, unless this is merely playful, it is vice and not nervousness. "Although we may frequently find a horse kick from nervousness, he will rarely bite from that cause alone." Putting aside another cause of so-called vice, that the horse may be brutally treated by his groom, we may usefully remember what Captain Hayes says in the following paragraph:—

"The more experience I acquire in the breaking of horses, the more convinced I become, that the so-called 'nervousness' of animals that have been handled some time, is largely made up of impatience of control, and, in many cases, of active hostility. Without, for a moment, imputing intentional deceit (why not?) 'to a nervous old stager,' I make bold to assert that many crafty, dangerous brutes pose before their owners as ill-used

victims of a too highly strung nervous system. Take, for instance, an aged horse, like many I have met, that snorts with apparent terror at anyone that approaches him, and is ready, on the slightest chance of reaching his mark, to strike out in front, or lash out from behind, if saddling or mounting him be attempted. His nervous emotion, the first time he was taken in hand, or the first time he began his unpleasant tricks, may have been thoroughly genuine; but its exhibition was evidently attended with the result of his more or less successfully resisting control. This act of insubordination having revealed to the horse the extent of his own power, which to every animal is a pleasurable sensation, was naturally repeated again and again, until the vicious habit was confirmed."

We are not sure that this is not crediting the horse with better reasoning powers than he ordinarily possesses; for luckily for humanity, the horse is a remarkably stupid animal. Captain Hayes illustrates this later on, when he tells us that though a horse will fight desperately against being "thrown," he will never resent the preliminary tying-up of the foreleg; for his power of reasoning is not sufficient to tell him that this will be followed by the operation which he hates.

Captain Hayes' instructions for breaking a horse, which are not merely limited to making him "quiet to ride and drive," but extend to curing him of stable vices, teaching him tricks—if anybody out of a circus wants a tricky horse—and testing his manners, mouth and temper, are full, clear and complete, and they are very much aided by the admirable illustrations with which the book is filled; and more than that, it has an excellent index. The mechanical execution of the book, which is printed in London, is excellent; and everyone who owns a pony or horse, well-broken though he may be, will find something in it to interest him. Stupid as the horse naturally is, there is so much in him and in the use of him, that it must be a very poor book about him—the antithesis of this one—from which we cannot learn something.

The China Review: March and April, 1889, Hongkong: *China Mail Office*. Shanghai: Kelly & Walsh.

This is a rather more interesting number than usual. It opens with a continuation of Mr. Eitel's translation of "Muh-Tien-Tsze-Chuen, or Narrative of the Son of Heaven [posthumously called] Muh." This narrative is attractive as a picture of what China is believed to have been in the good old days. In three sonnets written by the Son of Heaven after some of his people were frozen to death by a blizzard while he was out hunting, the present Emperor might find some valuable hints:—

I proceeded to the Yellow Bamboos
.....suffered extremities of cold.
The Emperor will repair the roads in all
directions,

But oh! ye my dukes and marquises,
And ye hundreds of officers and hereditary
nobles,

Do ye govern the myriads of my people,
Without remissness from morn till night.

I proceeded to the Yellow Bamboos,
.....suffered extremities of cold.

The Emperor will repair the roads in all
directions,

But, oh! ye my dukes and marquises,
And ye hundreds of officers and hereditary
nobles,

Do ye govern the myriads of my people
Without oppression from morn till night.

Behold the white coloured loh (birds),
How they flutter to and fro!

But oh! ye my dukes and marquises,

.....Do not drive them away
from their homes.

True, they have but little happiness where
they now dwell,

But if they must be removed to some other
place,

Do ye make my people happy by observing
the rules of propriety.

When some Emperor arises who will
really set his dukes and marquises to work
at repairing the roads in all directions, he
will do more to make his people happy
than by 'observing the rules of propriety.'

Mr. G. Taylor's "Marvellous Genealogy
of Hsuen Tseng," which follows, is a very
well told and interesting fairy story,
evidently proceeding from the universal
feeling that the birth of every remarkable
man, like this famous traveller who brought
Buddha's own words from the West, must
have been supernatural. The Rev. W.
Jennings continues his somewhat prosaic
metrical translations from the *Shi King*;
but when we consider the difficulty of the
task, we cannot but admire that the trans-
lations are as good as they are. The follow-
ing opening verse of the first ode should
reassure those who doubt that the Chinese
recognise a ruling divinity;—

Great, great is God

Who ruleth man below!

Awful is He in judgment when

The many vicious grow.

The host of men, begotten of Heaven,

Rest not in Heaven's decrees;

Not one but hath the primal [good],

Scarce one its full degrees.

While the following, from the Admoni-
tion of Duke Wu (B.C. 750) is reproduced
in our "God's all-seeing eye surveys,"
&c.:—

While you company with worthies

Gentle calm your brow assumes,

All your care is to be blameless.

So be in your private rooms,—

Unabashed beneath your skylight!

Say not, 'I am out of view';

No one now may come upon me.

Ah, a Spirit may look through!

Spirits we are never sure of,

Less, still less, may we pooh-pooh!

Herr Exner's lecture delivered in Berlin,
on "The Sources of Revenue and the
Credit of China" is too important to be
analysed in this cursory notice. There is a
little later information in it than Mr.
George Jamieson was able to collect for
his well-known articles on the Revenue of
China. Herr Exner, it will be remembered,
was one of the delegates of the German
Railway-syndicate for China, and he takes
a very rose-coloured view of Chinese re-
sources; but we doubt whether he is not
a little too sanguine in the following specu-
lations as to the probable consequences of
Sir Robert Hart's retirement from the
Inspectorate-General:—

A decrease of the receipts from maritime
customs dues is not to be feared, not even in
case Sir Robert Hart should leave the Customs
Service. Symptoms of disorder and
causes of diffidence would, if a Chinaman
were placed at the head of the Service, be
unavoidable so far as one can foresee, but as
according to Chinese rules the officials at the
head of douane offices are personally responsi-
ble for the receipt of the minimum amount fixed
by the Board of Revenue, and as the minimum
limit of sums to be paid in as maritime cus-
toms receipts would certainly not be fixed
below the income of previous years, there
is no cause for any apprehensions in this
respect. Moreover, even in case a Chinese
official were called upon to take the lead, it
may be assumed with tolerable certainty that
the administration of these maritime duties
would nevertheless be in future also conducted
on the European system. In favour of this
assumption there is, in the first instance, the
conservative character of the Chinese which
ever prompts them to continue existing institu-
tions in the manner once established. On the
other hand, in case these customs duties should
hereafter be hypothecated, the foreign embas-
sies would have no difficulty in successfully
bringing some pressure to bear upon the
Government with a view to cause the Chinese
Government to continue the customary
periodical publications of customs receipts.

The extract from Professor von der Gabel-
lentz's "Style of Chuang-tzu" appeals to
past masters in sinology, but is most
decidedly caviare to the general. Mr. Giles

shows in his note on the Remains of Lao-tze
that the labours he has gone through in
translating and editing Chuang-tzu have
nowise impaired the vigour of his style, or
quenched his ardour for battle.

Outports.

CHEFOO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

There is very little to report since my
last letter, except as regards the weather.
This July, so far, is asserted to be the
coolest known at Chefoo for several years,
and the evenings especially are most de-
lightful.

The *Sin Nanxing*, which arrived at noon
to-day, reports having seen a junk bottom
upwards off South East Island at half-past
ten this morning with fourteen men cling-
ing to the capsized craft. Captain Waddi-
love accordingly stopped his steamer, and
rescued the shipwrecked crew, which he
brought on to our port. The junk unfor-
tunately had to be left still in the fairway
of the steamers.

There is great activity in shipping just
now, owing partly to the fine weather, and
the vessels in port to-day consist of
steamers bound for Shanghai, Swatow,
Hongkong and Canton, Chemulpo, Tien-
tsin, Newchwang, and Japan.

13th July.

FOOCHOW.

But for timely assistance, a rather serious
fire would have happened on Tuesday night.
The threatened conflagration originated at a
tea box manufactory at the back of Ewo
hong.

The following private telegram reached
here on the morning of the 3rd instant:—

"Auction sales ex *Moyune* 3,580 pack-
ages commonest to fine black teas 6d. to
11d. per lb. losing 20 to 30 per cent.
Private sales 1,000 packages. Shipping
buyers refuse to make any offers at present."

The tigers are getting bolder. During
the last few days, eight or ten natives have
been carried off within a mile or two of the
North Gate of the City in broad daylight.
One man had a very narrow escape. He was
seized by a tiger and was being dragged
off, when his friends observed him and
their shouts caused the beast to drop his
prey and clear out. The man was not in-
jured. Where are our sportsmen?

Information reaches us that for the last
few days some disbanded Hunan soldiers
have been purchasing from the blacksmiths'
shops in the city ready-made daggers,
and not finding a sufficient supply gave an
order for a large number to a shop. The
boss of the shop considering the order
was a suspicious one, refused to take it in
hand and reported the case to the officials,
who, we understand, have since given
orders that all Hunan men are to be ar-
rested. The natives believe that similar
troubles to those now going on in the
country will shortly commence in Foochow.
In our opinion there are too many mis-
chievous reports afloat just now; all in-
tended of course to unsettle the minds of
the people. If there are disbanded Hunan
soldiers in the city, they are agents for
their friends in the country, in buying up
daggers and swords.

The accounts from Taikorne, to hand
this morning, report that the rioters had
fled before the approaching troops, having
allowed a good margin of time for fear of
being overtaken. They had proceeded on
their return journey into Kiangsi on foot.
Before leaving they burnt all their boats
and impedimenta. The attack on the
Chin-chu villages is confirmed. For the
loss of 4 or 5 of their countrymen last year

they revenged themselves by slaughtering 400 or 500 of the Chin-chus, including woman and children; besides despoiling them of their goods, and carrying off all that was easily portable. Whether the troubles will end here we do not know. We look for further news in a few days' time.—*Foochow Echo*, 6th July.

NEWCHWANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

We are so accustomed to refer to the great distress which natives have been suffering from for the last year, as the Famine in China, that little attention has been paid to the fact as to whether the word "Famine" is or is not properly applied. Famine—Dearth or Scarcity—will apply to the starvelings themselves, for they died of want, no doubt, yet there was not any scarcity of food in the province—"The land of Egypt and the land of Canaan were punished by reason of dearth," and the Government adopted means under the circumstances, but the Chinese Government have not admitted by their actions that Manchuria was suffering from scarcity. On the contrary, one may suppose that stocks of millet, beans, etc., are plentiful—so plentiful indeed that many cargoes have been shipped away. Instead of staying the export of grain as a mercantile commodity, several steamers have actually been laden for ports in Shantung, and the Government transport *Lee-yuen* is now taking what are called "Tribute Beans" for Taku, Tientsin, Peking—the locality is uncertain—but it is said on Government account. Now unless the grain be taken to relieve greater distress than where it is taken from, how can the Government accept such tribute? Every shipment enhances the value of what remains, and although there has never been a "Famine" in the Egyptian sense, the price of millet and other cereals is so high that for the poor labourer, who has only ten cents a day for wages, it is difficult to live if he has to pay double what it cost him last year. "Dearth" in that way as a word is applicable to the hard-working classes, even if they have work to do. How much more is it applicable to the thousands for whom there is not any work at all. It may be said the people are hard up on account of one or more bad harvests, or because the land has been inundated, etc., but the word "Famine" as meaning that there is not enough food in the province, is a misnomer, and this is verified by the export of what is called Tribute Grain, Millet, Beans, etc., unless the Celestial Government are bent on completely starving out the masses of this already poorest of poor provinces of China. It is needless perhaps to confirm this view more strongly by pointing to the departure of some sixty to seventy steamers with all kinds of produce, the outcome of this famished country. The poverty all over the province is evidenced in a marked manner by the thousands of acres of ground which lie fallow, waste, one should say, because there was no labour, or manure or seed; small and big farmers being impoverished to the last degree, the horses, oxen, and other animals having died for want of food, or rather, having been killed to supply the necessities of life for their owners as long as possible. One of the surest signs that all means had been exhausted when relief was distributed was the total absence of dogs, cats or other domestic animals. Although large portions of fields are not cultivated, there is every chance of the next harvest being a favourable one and, unless things alter very much, we may look for better times comparatively. There will be always be more or less poverty, but it is wonderful how the Chinese recover themselves when they have enough to eat, hand to mouth kind of existence though it be.

There was rather a severe squall outside the bar yesterday, and we hear of a very brave and praiseworthy act performed by Captain P. F. Lorenzen, one of the pilots at this port who happened to be cruising near the Bar. A large Tientsin Junk, laden with beancake, pears, oil, etc., soon after crossing the Bar, was suddenly upset by a severe gust of wind, and every soul on board to the number of 32 people would have been drowned, but for the presence of mind and pluck of Captain Lorenzen who, taking charge of the helm, steered his boat to the scene of disaster and rescued 27 persons—some 5 others perishing before help could be given. We trust the action of Capt. Lorenzen will be fully recognised by his own Government and the Chinese—for it was a most unselfish and noble deed, performed under very trying circumstances.

8th July.

RAIN IN SHANTUNG.

Rain with all its blessings and prospective dangers has come, and come early. In this part of China, this early rain means a great deal. The later crops are well-nigh assured. And as the recent crop of wheat was a fair one, though by no means large, the poor, famished people to the south and east have a good year before them.

Yet the prospect is not altogether a bright one. With the proverbial tendency to growl, and at the weather especially, Chinese are foreboding disasters from a rain so early. The rain has come indeed, but it is *too early*. The Wei River is rising daily, and the fear is often expressed that it will be unable to carry off all the water which may fall before the summer is over.

Then, too, there is the ever-present, ever-threatening Yellow River. Water from this came up to the south gate of the city a few years ago. Two years since the Viceroy called the attention of the government to the weak embankment which serves to prevent that stream from flowing north into this Wei River. Much has been done since then to guard against another break, whether into Honan or Western Shantung; but what about Chihli? Has the memorial of the Viceroy received the attention which it deserved, and the northern bank of the Yellow River been secured against all possible floods?

Linchin, June 27th.
—*Chinese Times*.

YOKOHAMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The vernacular papers have as yet taken little and the foreign section of the press of Japan has taken no notice of any moment of the country's great National Exhibition to be held next year, though in the early part of last month the *Jiji Shimpō* published lengthy articles on the subject from the pen of Mr. Takahashi Yoshio. Yet the Exhibition will undoubtedly be the next most important feature to the meeting of the nation's first real parliament which will naturally prove the event of paramount interest in a year that promises to be alive with momentous and exciting circumstances. The last National exhibition was held, as some of your readers may remember, in 1877. The site is to be the same as on that occasion, Uyenō Park, Tokio. I have before me a copy of the official catalogue of the Exhibition of 1877, a bulky volume of more than 375 pages; the exhibits were classified according to six distinct departments, devoted respectively to mining and metallurgy, manufactures, art, machinery, agriculture, and horticulture. The total space allotted to the Governmental offices and the various Fu and Ken of the Empire for exhibits was about 7,500 square feet, and the total covered area of the Exhibition buildings was not less than six acres. These facts are perhaps worth

reproducing at this late date for the benefit of the many who heard little or nothing of the Exhibition of 1877, and who might consequently be inclined to disregard and intentionally overlook announcements relating to the Exhibition to be held next year. It was at one time suggested that next year's Exhibition should be an international one, but there were several considerations to outweigh the idea. Even in its restricted form, however, the Exhibition should materially increase the number of Shanghai residents whose summers are brightened by a trip to Japan. Mr. Takahashi Yoshio writes from London, and it is very evident from his letter that his visit to the exhibitions abroad has not been lost upon him. After referring to the lack of ability in the foreigner to appreciate Japanese art, and citing several things in support of an opinion that the furnishings and decoration of many leading houses in Europe and America afford proof of the coarseness of taste of many of the gentry and men of position—views which strike one as being overdrawn and not altogether accurate, although quite probably containing a strong germ of truth not to be despised—he dwells upon the liberality shown by many of the owners in foreign lands of art treasures consenting to lend them for public view, and expresses a warm hope that many of his countrymen will take example thereby and markedly enhance the value and success of the Exhibition by exhibiting some of their heirlooms and highly prized art relics and treasures. Mr. Takahashi thinks the Exhibition would be an admirable opportunity to press upon the Government the advisability of building and establishing a permanent art gallery worthy of the nation. Elsewhere too, Mr. Takahashi reminds his countrymen that instead of centring all their efforts on the production of one perfect piece to secure a coveted medal or diploma, they might more advantageously exhibit only that which they can safely and correctly reproduce upon order; dwelling in connection with this advice upon the fact that whereas in the case of his own countrymen orders based upon exhibits have been refused on the ground that the particular exhibits were made specially for the exhibition, orders placed in Europe or America invariably lead to the production of articles not one whit inferior to the article which was put on view and which directly led to the order. By way of conclusion, this plain-spoken contributor to the *Jiji* counsels his fellow-countrymen to take a keener interest in their exhibits next year, to be always on hand prepared to make explanations regarding them and generally to give information to visitors and prospective buyers.

Your readers will perhaps have heard of the explosion at a small inn close to the private residence of Count Goto, who I am sorry to say might now be not incorrectly referred to as the unpopular and apparently marked Minister of State for Communications. A young man, a student it is scarcely necessary to add,—for the turbulent and dangerous and lawless spirits of the day are students—was lodging in the house, and the vigilant police were not long in tracking him to one of the suburbs of the capital and arresting him. Whether any clear confirmation of the sufficiently well-founded suspicion that the deadly explosive was intended for the late leader of the Radical section of politicians, has been elicited at the examinations of the would-be criminal is unfortunately not yet known. The explosion resulted in the death of an attendant at the inn. Another explosion startled the people of the capital a few days later, but happily on this occasion no one was seriously injured, though the house in which the accident occurred was considerably shattered. A Mr. Satao Seijiro, a dentist, was manufac-

turing a preparation needed for his work when the iron vessel in which he had a quantity of alcohol confined suddenly exploded. The warnings immediately despatched to every police station, though happily without direct value in the present case, reveal the readiness of the force for all emergencies, however sudden and unlooked-for.

References to real or imaginary differences in the Cabinet have been made once or twice lately by the leading Tokio papers, and in its issue of the 28th ultimo, the *Jiji Shimpō* openly expressed an opinion that a further change in the members of the Government will be effected shortly. Whether the *Jiji* is right or wrong in stating the disagreement to hinge mainly upon the question as to the policy of strengthening the Cabinet by absorbing the leading men of the country, it is hard to say; but that there are inharmonious if not antagonistic elements which sooner or latter must inevitably lead to a break-up is quite certain. It is regrettable that the policy of buying off your opponent finds such favour in the country. The policy, disastrous though it is in its moral effect, has succeeded so well, indeed so shamefully in some noted instances, that it is after all not very surprising that the Ministers should value and cherish it so highly. And it would be well for the fair name of foreign residents if Japanese of position stumbled upon more of the men who are sufficiently worldly stupid to prefer principle to ease and self-respect to dollar notes.

I received a copy of this year's edition of Sell's Dictionary of the World's Press by a recent steamer. It is a marvellous publication—over 1,400 pages for two shillings—and contains a vast amount of deeply interesting matter. There is an excellent and appreciative article on the "New Journalism," which strangely enough, found a supporter in Matthew Arnold, from the pen of J. W. Robertson-Scott; and an immense lot of information retrospective and otherwise relating to Journalism. Mr. Leki, editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, is honoured with a notice, and photographic facimiles of some of the heads of the world's press are given; Robinson of the *Daily News*, Mudford of the *Standard*, Sir Wm. Hardman of the *Morning Post*, (successor to Sir Algernon Borthwick) Stead, Labouchere, Yates, Burnand, Lloyd and James Clarke. My object in referring to it however was to point out how carelessly the little information regarding Japan has been edited. Yokohama for example is credited with the *Japan Herald* and the *Nishiu Shingishi*, (whatever that may be); Nagasaki, with the *Times and Express*, both bi-weekly (picture dreamy Nagasaki with two papers in place of its present *Rising Sun* and *Nagasaki Express*); Tokio, with a single journal, the *Japan Shimbun* (no such paper exists); and Hiogo with the *News*, the *Hiogo and Osaka Herald* (a paper which disappeared from the scene many years ago), and the *Daily Mail*. A fac-simile in miniature of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is the best thing given connected with Japan. China fares better, the Shanghai and Hongkong newspapers being given correctly, I think. The advertisements, which are from all parts of the globe, must have amply repaid Mr. Sell. The work was first issued in 1881, when it consisted of but 400 pages, and it is a yearly publication. It does not appear to be so carefully prepared as Mitchell's Newspaper Press Directory, which is a much better known work.

2nd July.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

In an editorial note published to-day, the able and scholarly editor of the *Japan Mail* reminds residents that Shintoism has by no means lost its hold upon the country. The note is characteristically sympathetic, but not altogether accurate. As a support

to ministerial effort it is excellent, as a contribution to the truth and the country's real advancement it is open to refutation. Much of the matter given to the world at the time of the promulgation of the Constitution made it abundantly clear that if the Emperor enjoyed the light and comfort of any religion at all, he was indebted to Shintoism, and there is consequently no room for surprise at the statement that Shintoism "enjoys the prestige of being the only form of religion acknowledged by the Imperial Family." The claims of Shinto as a creed, the *Mail* adds, "may be summed up in the simple statement that it elevates a man's conscience to the place of his god and does not torment him with theology or supernaturalism." The *Mail* refers to Mr. Satow's essay on the "Revival of Pure Shintoism," and it was this very gentleman who pronounced "Shintoism, as expounded by Motoōri, nothing else than an engine for reducing the people to a condition of mental slavery." A central idea in Shintoism is that the Emperor "is the descendant and representative of the gods who created the heavens and earth. Hence the imperative duty of all Japanese is to obey him." The duty is plainly enunciated in the commandment, "those shall reverence the Mikado as they sovereign, and obey the will of his Court." Well may one maintain that as a religion, Shintoism has little to say with reference to the future, that, it is dumb upon the question of immortality, and that it contents itself with a deified abstraction from the past and with a stolid submission to the present, as the late Sir Harry Parkes stated, "infallibility on the part of the head of the state, which was naturally attributed to rulers claiming divine descent, was (and is) a convenient doctrine for political purposes in China or Japan, as elsewhere." Viscount Mori himself, Japan's mourned leader "of civilised thought and progress," defended and approved the political use of the influence of the Shinto religion, averring that "the State is quite right in turning it to account in support of the absolute government which exists in Japan." Remembering these significant words, small wonder that some observers see in the lately revived interest in Shinto, a determination on the part of the authorities to use it as a lever to counteract any disagreeable assertion or hostile independence in the people, and to strengthen and preserve their own influence and position. The unique importance and value of the position of the Mikado, is not such a thing of the past as one might suppose, from a contemplation of the state of affairs at the time of the Restoration and the Japan of 1889, with numerous local representative assemblies, an influential press, a liberal constitution, and a genuine Parliament in the forming. It is not impossible that we shall see a government here retaining and wielding power, regardless of the opposition and hostility of the Lower House of the Imperial Diet, an executive body ruling the nation without inherent strength and virtue of its own, but with the immense, the incalculable force and prestige the possession of the ear and voice of the Emperor imparts. It may, doubtless will, be successful for a time, but sooner or later there will be an awakening to the futility and unwisdom of attempting to make old bottles serve for new wine. The old idea that "the duty of a good Japanese consists in obeying the commands of the Mikado without questioning whether the commands are right or wrong," may continue to obtain in theory, but in practice it cannot. The references made to the elaborate preparations in progress for certain imposing functions both this and next year in connection with the periodical transference of "the principal shrine from one building to another," and with the anniversary of a ceremony "called *O-kage-mairi*, which only takes place once in every 61 years," the *Mail* informs us, prove that the revival is

to be no half-hearted one, and they also reveal a weak spot in the last paragraph of Kempermann's Essay on Shintoism. The paragraph runs thus, and the final sentence may well be commended to those of Japan's rulers and friends who are bent on rehabilitating this eminently convenient, but very weak and invertebrate religion:—"The followers of the old form of faith were sadly disappointed with the results of the restoration of the Emperor to full temporal power, as they had hoped to see this event accompanied by a return to the pure, old forms of Shintoism. This, however, the course of circumstances did not permit; and the rulers of Japan since the revolution have found it more advantageous to modify their institutions after the model of those of European countries than to return to the antiquated and long-abandoned usages of their ancestors. Let us however hope it will be but a temporary phase; such it must be; Japan cannot now go backwards."

3rd July.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

29th June.

DEATH OF TS'EN YÜ-ying, VICEROY OF YÜNNAN AND KUEICHOW.

A Decree.—Ts'en Yü-ying was a man endowed with a loyal and patriotic nature, combined with solid attainments and tried experience. As a graduate, he volunteered for service in the field, and during the Mahometan rebellion in the reigns of Hsien Feng and T'ung Chih, he attracted the favourable notice of our august predecessors by whom he was gradually raised to the position of acting Treasurer of the province. Subsequently, on his promotion to the office of governor, at a time when the Imperial troops were reduced in number and suffering from a deficient commissariat, the enthusiasm which he infused amongst the soldiers and his extraordinary skill and stratagem crowned the Imperial arms with victory and resulted in the recapture of the provincial capital, the restoration of order in Ta-li Fu and other prefectural cities, the total dispersion of the rebels and the capture of their leaders and finally in the pacification of the whole province. For these splendid services he received a hereditary title of nobility of the 6th class. After we ourselves succeeded to the Throne, we raised him to the position of Viceroy of Yünnan and Kueichow and during his tenure of this office he evinced great capacity and energy in reforming the civil administration and improving the discipline and training of the provincial army. In 1884 he marched beyond the frontiers at the head of an army and for his brilliant exploits on this occasion we conferred upon him a further title of nobility. During his long residence on the extreme frontier of the Empire the Viceroy contracted malarial fever and last year while on a tour of inspection of the provincial forces he had a return of a former illness, in consequence of which we granted him leave of absence to enable him to recruit his health. Only a month ago he struggled against his illness so far as to resume his official duties and we had hoped that a course of medical treatment would restore him to health and that we should long enjoy the benefit of his services. The sudden news of his death has moved us to the most profound sorrow, and we command that the title of Grand Tutor be conferred upon him, that his name be enrolled for worship in the Hall of Distinguished Worthies, and that a temple be erected to his memory in the capital of Yünnan. His biography containing an account of his administration will be compiled by the State Historians,

and we allot Tls. 1,000, to be paid from the Treasury of Yunnan, as a contribution towards defraying his funeral expenses. All the penalties incurred during his career are hereby remitted and the Board concerned will memorialise us respecting the bestowal of posthumous honours on the deceased Viceroy which shall be on a scale suited to his exalted rank. The local authorities en route will make due arrangements for the conveyance of his remains to his native place. His eldest son, Ts'en Ch'un-jung, at present an expectant Tao-t'ai on the Shansi establishment, will be raised to the substantive post of Tao-t'ai as soon as a vacancy occurs. His second son, Ts'en Ch'un-hsi, an expectant Sub-prefect, will become an expectant Prefect; his third son, Ts'en Ch'un-hsiian, who was formerly a Secretary in the Board of Works, will be made an expectant Director of the 5th class of a Metropolitan Court, his next son Ts'en Ch'un-ming will be introduced at Court as soon as the period of mourning for his father shall have expired, while his youngest son, Ts'en Ch'un-yin, and his grandson, Ts'en Tè-chun will be similarly introduced as soon as they have obtained years of discretion. These commands we issue in token of our high regard and affectionate remembrance for a loyal and devoted servant.

RECITAL OF THE SACRED EDICT IN ANHUI.

The Governor of Anhui states that reading and explaining the Sacred Edict is one of the functions assigned to District Officers in the manual published for their guidance by Imperial Authority, the object being to enlighten the ignorant people and improve their morals. It was never intended that the ceremony should be performed in the perfunctory manner which is now so usual. The people of the North of Anhui are among the most turbulent in the Empire. Last year they were inundated by the waters of the Yellow River, but thanks to the Imperial goodness they were relieved in their distress, and now that the breach in the River has been closed they have been once more restored to their homes. The present therefore seems a favourable opportunity for inculcating on them moral truths. The Governor has accordingly invited two itinerant lecturers of great repute for making impression upon their audiences to come to the province and explain to the people the maxims of the Sacred Edict. They have already traversed three of the largest prefectures and departments in the province and have everywhere met with willing listeners. This good work has been prosecuted at the Governor's own expense and as it would have been impossible to go over the whole region if the old custom of lecturing only on the 1st and 15th of the month had been observed no fixed days have been appointed for holding the reading.

MEDICINAL HERB FOR THE COURT.

The Governor of Anhui acknowledges the receipt about 18 months ago of a telegram from the Tsung-li Yamèn in which he was instructed to procure and forward to Peking a supply of *Yeh-chu*, a wild herb growing in the hills of Shè Hsien, and used by the Court for medicinal purposes. He has already forwarded 40 ounces of it to the Imperial Household, and he now sends a further quantity of 36 ounces all of which was procured by natives of the district employed to go into the hills and gather it.

MEMORIAL TEMPLE TO LIU CH'ANG-YU.

Shên Ping-ch'êng, the Governor of Kuangsi, reports that the construction of the memorial Temple to Liu Ch'ang-yu in the provincial capital, which was sanctioned some time ago on the application of the acting Governor, Li Ping-hêng, has now been completed and that the tablet of the deceased Viceroy has been duly placed in the edifice. It is asked that it should be entered on the list of consecrated buildings at which worship is to be offered by the local authorities in the spring and autumn of each year.—*Granted by Rescript.*

30th June.

APPOINTMENTS.

Wang Wên-shao, a former member of the Tsung-li Yamèn and at present Governor of Hunan, is appointed Viceroy of Yunnan and Kueichow. T'an Chün-p'ei, the Governor of Yunnan, is to act as Viceroy until Wang Wên-shao arrives. Shao Yu-lien is gazetted Governor of Hunan and is to come to Peking for audience before proceeding to his new post. K'uai Tè-piao, the present Lieutenant Governor of Hupeh, is transferred in a similar capacity to Formosa as successor to Shao Yu-lien, and his place in Hupeh has been conferred upon Têng Hua-hsi, the Judicial Commissioner of Yunnan. The latter's successor in Yunnan is Ts'en Yü-pao who is apparently a brother of the late Viceroy, Ts'en Yü-ying.

DEATH OF ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE TRAVELLING MISSION TO EUROPE.

POSTHUMOUS HONOURS SOLICITED FOR HIM.

Liu Jui-fên, Chinese Minister to England and France, reports the death, under painful circumstances, of one of the members of the Travelling Mission to Europe, and requests that orders should be issued for the bestowal of posthumous honours to his memory. On the 15th of December last while staying at the Chinese Legation in Paris the Minister received letters from three members of the Chinese Travelling Mission in London stating that one of their colleagues, K'ung Chao-ch'ien, was suffering from mental derangement and had had no lucid intervals for several days past. His appearance having undergone a great change they had called in a foreign doctor and only then learned that he had swallowed a dose of opium. They concluded by stating that every effort was being made to preserve his life. The following day he received another letter from them in which they informed him that the patient after taking repeated doses of medicine prescribed by the foreign doctor had at length got rid of the opium at noon on the previous day, but that his mental condition had not improved and the loudest sound failed to attract his attention. The doctor said that his spinal column had been fractured for some days and gave no hope of his recovery. He lingered on till the 14th December when he passed quietly away at 10 a.m. The deceased had stated to his companions that he had a previous attack of the disease in 1885 from which he had recovered, but they had not ascertained any further particulars regarding it. The return of the illness was, they consider, brought on by the ardour with which he pursued his researches in Europe, and his anxiety to justify the confidence reposed in him by his country. They forwarded to the Minister two foreign medical certificates attesting the circumstances connected with his death. The Minister then wrote and gave directions for the conveyance of his remains to China by steamer, and asked that enquiries should be made as to where he had procured the opium. The reply which he received was to the effect that this opium was contained in a medicine chest brought by the deceased from China and that his remains had been sent home in the British steamer *Ko-lun-ko-lai* (sic) on the 8th of January last. On their arrival at Shanghai the Minister had directed the officers in charge of the department for the transmission of correspondence to take charge of the remains and hand them over to his relatives. The medical certificates and other documents connected with the event were forwarded to the Tsungli Yamèn. The Minister states that the deceased came to London in the early part of February 1888 and that from the frequent opportunities he had of seeing him, he had formed a high opinion of his intelligence, diligence and general aptitude for the work on which he was engaged. He had travelled through Scotland and Ireland, and it is submitted that his case is one for the bestowal of posthumous honours.

In a postscript, the Minister explains the delay which has occurred in presenting this memorial. He had asked the Tsungli Yamèn to make a representation to the Throne on the subject, but in a telegraphic reply they informed him that the statement should emanate from himself.—*Referred to the consideration of the Board.*

APPLICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR OF KUEICHOW FOR PERMISSION TO RETIRE.

P'an Wei, the Governor of Kueichow, states that he has suffered severely from dysentery every summer since he went to the province. He has already received two periods of furlough and only recently returned to duty to superintend the arrangements connected with the opening of mines. The machinery from Europe made its journey up the rapids in safety and has all arrived at its destination. Furnaces have been set up and there is every prospect of procuring an abundant supply of iron. At the same time, the Governor's health has been gradually getting worse and is such as to cause him grave apprehension for the future. His memory is gone, his gait unsteady and he is beset with countless ills. He would therefore ask permission to be allowed to seek rest and repose in retirement from public duties.—*Granted two months' leave.*

RETENTION OF PREFECT TO SUPERINTEND MINING ARRANGEMENTS IN KUEICHOW.

The Prefect of Chên-yüan in Kueichow having been ordered to Peking for audience, the Governor asks that he should be retained in the province for the present and adduces the following reasons in support of his application. The district ruled by the Prefect closely adjoins Ch'ing-hsi where the iron mines are being opened. His long experience of the province makes the Prefect a very competent superintendent of the arrangements connected with the enterprise, which could not well be suddenly entrusted to another.—*Granted by Rescript.*

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CENSORATE.

Ch'i Shih-ch'ang, the President of the Censorate, states that his father, the late Grand Secretary, Ch'i Chün-tsao, has been dead for over twenty years and that during all that time he has only been able to pay two visits to his grave, the last of which took place over ten years ago. His own eldest son is dead, and his only other son is too young to attend to family concerns. His other relatives in Shansi are all either too young or too stupid to be entrusted with the duty. He therefore applies for four months' leave of absence to enable him to repair the family cemetery.—*Decree previously issued.*

1st July.

APPOINTMENTS.

Hsü Chih-hsing is gazetted Senior Vice-President of the Censorate, and the appointment of Salt Intendant in Fukien has been conferred upon Lung Hsi-ch'ing.

July 2nd.

MILITARY REWARDS FOR THE CAPTURE OF BRIGANDS.

The Censor Liu En-p'u remarks that the capture of brigands forms one of the most important duties of the local authorities everywhere, and adds that where their numbers or power make their capture by the local authorities a matter of difficulty, the resources at the disposal of the latter ought to be supplemented by the military force. As, however, the military authorities are not likely to display any great alacrity in the matter unless they can count on rewards for their exertions, he suggests that in ten districts and departments enumerated by him in Honan, Shantung and Anhui which have long been celebrated as haunts of criminals of this class, the capture of notorious brigands should entitle the military authorities to rewards on the same scale as services in the field.—*Decree separately issued.*

OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS.

K'uei Chün, Chief Justice of Fukien, had audience yesterday and received instructions before returning to his post. Prince Ch'ing has been granted five days' leave of absence, and Lung Hsi-ch'ing returns thanks for his appointment as Salt Intendant of Fukien.

CAPTURE OF THE LEADER OF A SECRET SOCIETY IN FUKIEN.

The Governor-General at Foochow states that the prefecture of Hsing-hua has long been the seat of two Secret Societies known respectively as the Black and White Flags, for whose suppression Imperial instructions were formerly issued. The head of the latter of these societies was a notorious rebel of the P'u-t'ien district who, at the head of a large following had long escaped the meshes of the law. So powerful was he that the people were afraid to inform against him and the troops had not the courage to attempt his arrest. Four years ago he proceeded to a neighbouring village and completely sacked and burnt the house of a man named Kuo, against whom he had a grudge, and ended by killing the man himself and carrying off his wife and children. Last year, he and another member of the Society kidnapped some women and girls, and his accomplice having been arrested, he gathered together a number of men and effected his rescue, and being subsequently attacked by the military authorities he offered a stubborn resistance, killed one of the soldiers and made his escape. He then established another Society which he dedicated to the God of Thunder. Orders having been given for his arrest and rewards offered to the military authorities, he was by means of spies entrapped into an ambuscade and captured after a desperate fight in which he killed three of the soldiers. He himself was summarily decapitated and four of his confederates are to be separately dealt with, while a number of others who were forced to join his cause are to be discharged without punishment. The authorities concerned are recommended for various forms of reward for having freed the country from such a source of danger.

3rd July.

CASE OF RAPE AND MURDER OF THREE GIRLS IN KIANGSI.

The following case of the kidnapping and murder of three girls is reported by the Governor of Kiangsi. The offenders were three men named Li Yu-ching, Chung Yüan-ying and Chung Yuan-ho, residents in the district of Hsing-kuo. The first was a roving soldier who had been dismissed from the army when serving in Fukien, the second kept a shop for the sale of incense and candles, and the third was a barber by trade. In the same neighbourhood there lived three girls who had been brought up in a family bearing the surname of Yeh with a view to becoming the future wives of the sons of their foster parents. The three men, meeting together one day, talked, as is the custom of all criminals in the *Gazette*, of their poor prospects in their respective callings, and agreed, at the suggestion of Li, who had experience of Fukien during his military career there, to start a scheme for kidnapping girls and taking them for sale to Ting Chou in that province. A few days after this compact had been entered into, Li Yu-ching happened to come across the three girls belonging to the Yeh household as they were engaged in gathering wild herbs, and entered into conversation with them, in the course of which he persuaded them to accompany him to Ting Chou, where they were to enter the house of a wealthy gentleman who would provide them with all they could desire in the way of food and clothing. He took the girls to the shop kept by his associate, Chung Yüan-ying, and it was decided that they should for the moment be placed in hiding in the upper storey of the building. Some difficulties having arisen

with the owner of the premises, the girls were carried off to a mountain recess where they were ravished by the men in turn. In the meantime, the Yeh family were searching everywhere for the missing members of their household, and to escape discovery, the men thought it prudent to remove with their victims to a cave in the hills still further away from human habitation. To obviate the suspicion that would attach to them if they were met by anyone on their way there, the barber shaved the head of one of the girls who was dressed in a boy's costume. The Yeh family prosecuted their search with great vigour, stationed a guard on the high road to Ting Chou, and invoked the assistance of all the neighbouring villages to help them in scouring the hills. Seeing that their position was becoming desperate, the men determined to murder their victims and throw their bodies into a pond in order to create the impression that they had drowned themselves. Stopping the mouths of the girls with cotton wool, they took them one after the other, pressed them to the ground with their knees and beat them with sticks on the abdomen till they were dead. After obliterating the blood stains on their persons, two of the men returned home, leaving the third to keep watch in the cave, and procured a supply of poles and ropes to enable them to remove the bodies. The wife of one of the murderers who was gathering fire wood in the hills happening to pass the cave the following day at noon, looked in and saw the three corpses and returned in a state of great alarm to the village, but did not for the moment disclose what she had witnessed. That night by the light of the moon the three bodies were carried some distance and thrown into a pool of water. The men had scarcely separated before they were arrested and brought to trial. They have been all condemned to decapitation, with exposure of the head, under the law applicable to cases of rape and murder committed by a number of men together.

FAMINE RELIEF IN SHANTUNG.

The Viceroy at Nanking refers to a telegram which he received some time ago from the Taotai at Chefoo making an application for funds to aid in relieving the distress in Ch'ing Chou, Li-ching, and other districts. He immediately telegraphed to the Acting Governor of Kiangsu, and instructed him to forward a sum of Tls. 30,000 from the funds in the Treasury at Soochow, which had been contributed for relief purposes in Kiangsu by the provinces of Kansu and Shensi. Repayment was to be made by Shantung in yearly instalments spread over four years. This remittance, however, having proved insufficient to meet the emergency of the case, the Viceroy telegraphed to the Taotai at Shanghai, directing him to forward to Shantung a further sum of Tls. 20,000, which was the amount received in payment of an old debt by the Shanghai Customs from the China Merchants' Company. This sum, which was transmitted by steamer to Shantung, was to be considered as a free contribution from Kiangsu towards the relief of distress in the former province.

CHANGE OF TAOTAI AT CHINKIANG.

The Viceroy at Nanking reports that Huang Tsu-lo, who was appointed some months ago Taotai at Chinkiang, has arrived in the province, and has received instructions to take up his new post.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TOWARDS FAMINE RELIEF IN KIANGSU.

During the distress which prevailed last year in Kiangsu and Anhui, the Viceroy obtained a special edict from the Throne authorising him, by way of encouraging subscriptions towards famine relief, to offer titles of honour, decorations, and various other forms of reward, to donors of large amounts, and he issued, a circular in this sense to all the provinces. Wang Wen-tsai, a member of the Hanlin, who was

formerly Literary Chancellor of Hupeh, subscribed a sum of Tls. 500, and though he does not wish his name to be mentioned as a subscriber, still the Viceroy cannot allow the act to pass unnoticed. The donor of a similar sum in Honan received 5th class rank, and it is suggested that the same honour should be conferred upon Wang Wen-tsai.—*Approved.*

Meetings.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the Meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 9th July, 1889, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Present:—Messrs. J. Macgregor (Chairman), M. Adler, Yeend Duer, H. H. Joseph, J. E. Judah, W. McDonald, E. Wheeley, and the Secretary.

The *Minutes* of the last meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman and passed for publication.

Cash Statement for the past week is submitted, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Markets.—Report by the Inspector is submitted stating that during June he visited the markets and butchers' shops daily, and always found them well supplied with good and wholesome articles of food. The various slaughter houses and the sheds at Pah-sien-jaoh have also been visited daily and the cattle kept at them have always been found healthy and in fair condition. The beef offered for sale at the foreign butchers' shops during the early part of the month, was of good quality, but about the middle of it, there was a great falling off in the quality owing to the stock of Tshyang cattle becoming exhausted, so that the butchers had to depend for their supplies, upon the agricultural cattle from Pootung and the neighbourhood. Mutton has been good and plentiful. Fish and vegetables have been fresh and good. The number of animals killed during the month to supply the foreign market has been: oxen 570, sheep 1,123, calves 128, pigs 16, and brought to the grease shops for native use: oxen 27, water buffaloes 63, sheep 2 and ponies 8.

On the 12th June an ox unfit for foreign consumption was seized on the premises of the butcher a No. 952 Tiendong Road, and another on the 28th June, both of which were condemned and sold to the grease shops. The carcase of a diseased ox was seized on the 20th June at No. 480 Smith's Market and sold to the grease shops.

The ponies at the Native Livery Stables are healthy, and most of them are in fair working condition. 297 carriages have been licensed for July against 298 last month, and 271 for July 1888.

2,600 jinrichas and 1,825 wheelbarrows have also been licensed.

Lighting—Seward and Yang-tse Poo Roads—The following correspondence is submitted and ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 19th June, 1889.

SIR,—The Council having decided that it is now necessary to take into consideration the lighting of the Seward and its cross Roads, I am instructed to enquire on what terms your Company would be prepared to undertake their lighting.

The roads referred to are the Seward Road from its junction with the Broadway at the west end, to the Kung-ping Road on the east; the Yuen-fong, Hwackee, Chaou-foong, Dent and Kung-ping Roads.

As it is the desire of the Council to have these roads well and efficiently lighted throughout, it will be necessary to state in your tender the number of lamps you propose to use, their proposed positions, and the average distance between them.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. F. THORBURN,
Secretary.

E. E. PORTER, Esq.,
Secretary, New Shanghai Electric Co., Ltd.

The New Shanghai Electric Co., Ltd.,
Shanghai, 25th June, 1889.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of 19th inst., I am desired to inform you that this company are prepared to undertake the lighting of the roads to which you refer for the sum of Tls. 1,200 per annum, being at the rate of Tls. 100 each for 12 additional lamps. I enclose a tracing showing the positions in which it is proposed to place the lamps, and you will observe by it that 11 of them are in the Seward Road and 1 in the Broadway, where 3 of the existing lamps would be moved in order to light the cross roads. The average distance between these lamps, if placed as indicated on the plan, will be 150 yards.

This tender is based on your intimation that the Council desire to have these roads well and efficiently lighted, but if it is considered that the lamps might be placed further apart, and the number decreased, the amount of the tender will be proportionately reduced.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. E. PORTER,
Secretary.

R. F. THORBURN, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 18th March, 1889.

SIR,—I am instructed by my Directors to say that as they have been applied to by residents on the Yangtze-poo road, to supply gas as far as the "Point," they would be glad to know whether the Council, in the event of the work being carried out, would place public lamps along the road, either the whole distance, or at least as far as the "Camp." In the latter case it is estimated that about 25 lamps would light the road sufficiently well. The cost of supplying and erecting the 25 lamps would be \$750.

I am also directed to enquire, with reference to the letters from our Engineer, dated 12th and 18th December ulto., in answer to communications from the Municipal Surveyor as to the cost of supplying and erecting 13 lamps on the Seward road; whether the Council have come to any decision upon the subject. The cost (\$390) and the position of the lamps, were given in the letters above referred to.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHR. SCHEPPELMANN,
Secy, Shanghai Gas Co.

R. F. THORBURN, Esq.,
Secretary, Shanghai Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 3rd April, 1889.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th March, which has been submitted to the Council, who in reply direct me to inform you that they are not prepared at present to enter into any arrangement with the Shanghai Gas Company for public lamps along the Yangtze-poo road as far as the Camp, and that they have decided not to light the Seward road in the meantime, as there are very few houses on it between the Chaou-fong road and Wayside, and a considerable portion of it is not yet available for carriage traffic.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. F. THORBURN,
Secretary.

CHAS. SCHEPPELMANN, Esq.,
Secretary, Shanghai Gas Company.

Shanghai, 19th June, 1889.

SIR,—The Council having decided that it is now necessary to take into consideration the lighting of the Seward and its cross Roads, I am instructed to enquire on what terms your Company would be prepared to undertake their lighting.

The roads referred to are, the Seward Road from its junction with the Broadway at the West end, to the Kungping Road on the East the Yuenfong, Hwakee, Chaou-fong, Dent and Kungping Roads.

There are at present a few lamps in some of these roads, but their distance apart in many instances is so great as to render them almost useless, and as it is the desire of the Council to have these roads well and efficiently lighted throughout, it will be necessary to state in

your tender the number of lamps you propose to use, and the average distance between them

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. F. THORBURN,
Secretary.

CHAS. SCHEPPELMANN Esq.,
Secretary Shanghai Gas Company.

Shanghai, 25th June, 1889.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 250 of 19th instant, I am instructed to say that to the number of lamps at present fixed in the roads you mention, viz: eleven in the Seward road, two each in the Whakee and Dent roads, and one in the Chan-fung road; this Company would propose there should be added, nineteen in the Seward, two in the Yuen-fong, one each in the Chan-fung and Dent, and two in the Kung-ping roads. This would give a distance of about 63 yards between the lamps in the Seward road, and 70 to 80 yards in the cross roads; and would well and sufficiently light them.

The Company will furnish the 25 lamps required, complete, at a cost of \$500, or they would rent them to the Council at \$50 per annum erecting them in either case free of cost. If the Council decide to fit in these roads the lamps that are now in different parts of the Settlement unused, there would be no additional expense, as the Company would remove and re-erect them free of charge.

The gas for the lamps would be supplied at same rate and on the same terms as in the present agreement, but as it has been the custom of this Company hitherto, to make periodical reductions in the general charge for gas, it is probable that one will be made at the beginning of next year, in which the Council would participate.

Referring to our letter of March 18th last, in which the lighting of the Yang-tze-poo, as well as this of the Seward road, was the subject; I am instructed to say that this Company has again been addressed by the residents urging the extension of the mains in that direction, and the Directors would be glad to learn whether the Council have seen any reason to change their views as expressed in their reply of April 3rd, regarding the non-lighting of this road.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHR. SCHEPPELMANN,
Secy, Shanghai Gas Co.

R. F. THORBURN, Esq.,
Secretary Municipal Council.

The following memorandum by the Works Committee is then read:—

Seward Road.—The tender of the Electric Company is Tls. 1,200.00, and that of the Gas Company for 41 lamps, Tls. 1,120.95, but inasmuch as in the opinion of the Committee 50 lamps would be required to light this road efficiently, the cost would be Tls. 1,368.70, the Committee therefore recommend that the Electric Company's tender be accepted.

Yang-tze-poo Road.—It seems to the Committee that the time has arrived to light this road, and they are of opinion that gas would meet the requirements here better than electric lighting, they therefore recommend that gas lamps should be erected, along it in suitable positions, and at distances apart of about 70 @ 80 yards.

After some discussion about the number of gas lamps required, etc., it is decided to agree to these recommendations, and the Secretary is instructed to inform the Electric Company that their tender for lighting the Seward road is accepted. He is also instructed to inform the Gas Company that the Council have decided to have the Yang-tze-poo road lighted with gas as far as the Camp, and to ask them how many lamps will be required for it, if placed at distances apart from each other of about 70 @ 80 yards.

Bridges on the Old Railway Road.—The following letter is read and ordered to be published:—

SIR,—At the request of the Council for 1888 you were good enough in November last to direct the attention of the Taotai to the dilapidated state of the bridges on the Old Railway Road and in reply he informed you that he had given orders to have such slight repairs executed at once, as would make

the bridges fit for passenger traffic, and for estimates to be prepared this spring for complete repairs to them.

As nothing has been done since then, I have now the honour to request that you will be good enough to again bring to the notice of the Taotai the urgent necessity for having the bridges thoroughly repaired without further delay, as many of them are now so much decayed as to be quite unsafe for the public traffic.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN MACCREGOR,
Chairman.

P. J. HUGHES, Esq.,
H.B.M.'s Consul-General,
and Senior Consul.

Bund Foreshore.—It is decided to instruct the Captain-Superintendent of Police that all respectably and decently dressed Chinese are to be allowed to use the grass plots, and seats on the Bund foreshore, and if necessary, additional seats are to be provided.

Tax Collector.—Eight applications for the post of Collector vacant by the death of P. Schmidt are submitted, and it is decided to give the appointment to Sergeant Ommundsen who has been 5 years in the police, during which time he has always borne a high character, and is in every way well suited for the post of Collector of Taxes.

Carriage Traffic.—Attention having been directed to the exhausted condition of some of the ponies driven on the Bubbling Well road, it is decided to instruct the police to arrest all Mafoos found driving too fast in hot weather, or over driving ponies which are unfit for work. The Captain-Superintendent of Police is also to be instructed to ask the Mixed Court Magistrate to issue a proclamation forbidding Mafoos to over drive ponies.

Electric Lamp Posts.—Letter from the Council to the New Shanghai Electric Company is read informing them that the Acting Surveyor reports that most of their posts are so rotten as to be unsafe, and calling upon them to have the poles removed and replaced by others. They are also informed that there is no objection to the height of the poles in the Nanking road being reduced.

Reply from the Electric Company is also read stating that they have had all the defective poles repaired, and additional supports provided for them and asking to be furnished with particulars of those about which the Acting Surveyor complains.

Works Matters.—Report by the Surveyor is submitted giving particulars of the works completed during June and of those now in progress:—

The following works have been completed:
Bridges.—Constructing an aranga wood bridge across Soochow Creek, to connect the Shansi and North Shansi Roads. Repairing &c. North Honan and North Kiangse Road bridges.

Buildings.—Painting iron railing Sungkiang Road.

Buildings.—Repairing, painting &c. Surveyor's Office.

Cemeteries.—The burials in the cemeteries during the past quarter as compared with preceding years were as follows:—

	Children under 12 years.				Total
	Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	
Ap. May & June 1888..	6	3	1	4	14
" " " 1889..	14	5	4	1	24
" " " 1887..	10	2	3	1	16
" " " 1888..	8	4	5	2	19
" " " 1889..	10	0	3	3	16

Drainage.—Constructing brick drain in the Yunnan Road, between Nankin and Ningpo Roads.

Landing Accommodation.—Repairing, painting, etc., the various jetties and landing stages.

Public Garden.—Cast iron stanchions and chains have been placed round Band Stand, Public Garden.

Roads.—The Pekin Road has been widened at the South-east corner, junction of Kiangse Road. Property of the Canton Guild. Area 0m. 0f. 8c. 13h.

Chip-paving has been repaired in the Fuh-kien Road, from Pekin to Woosieh Road; Chihli Road, from Pekin to Woosieh Road;

Shansi Road, from Pekin to Nankin Road; and Woosieh Road, from Fuhkien to Chihli Road.

Curb, &c., has been laid to Broadway bridge, Hongkew Creek.

Altering and raising curb in the Fuhkien Road, from Pekin to Woosieh Road, and in the Chihli Road, between Pekin and Woosieh Roads.

Metalling.—Broadway on each side of the Hongkew Creek to improve the approaches to the bridge; North Honan Road, from North Soochow to Tiendong Road; and Nankin Road, from Fuhkien to Chekiang Road.

Outside Roads.—Repairing Sinza Road bridge.

The works in progress are:

Bridges.—Painting, &c., the various bridges in both settlements.

Buildings.—Building New Police Station for Louza District.

Repairing, painting, &c., Carter Road and Central Police Stations.

Buildings.—Painting iron railings to the North Yangtze, Fearon and Dixwell Roads.

Market Lot.—Laying Ningpo stone pavement to the Public Market, Nankin Road.

Rifle Butts.—Raising with mud the Rifle Butts to a height of forty feet, and increasing width of base to eighty feet.

Roads.—Raising with mud the North Szechuen, North Shansi and Quinsan Roads.

Curb, &c., is being laid in the Yunnan Road, from Nankin to Ningpo Road; in Dent Road, from Broadway to Seward Road; and in North Honan Road, north of Tiendong Road.

Metalling North Honan Road, from Tiendong Road to Canton Garden; Broadway, near Kee-cheong Road; Yuen-fong Road, between Seward Road and Sin-kei-pang Creek; and Nankin Road, from Chekiang to Kweichow Road.

Repairing.—Generally repairing the various roads in and outside the Settlements.

Outside Roads.—Metalling Bubbling Well Road and widening the metalled roadway.

Erecting wooden and iron railings at dangerous turns on the Jessfield Road.

The Meeting then adjourned.

Cattle in Native Dairies.—The following report is ordered to be published with the foregoing minutes:—

RETURN OF ANIMALS KEPT AT THE NATIVE DAIRIES.
Shanghai, 13th July, 1889.

Locality of Dairy	Remained last week	Returned	Total
Hia-Jin (New Seward Road)	7	18	25
Broadway No. 2	18	23	41
" No. 4	23	11	34
Lee Hongkew	14	13	27
Woosung Road	13	11	24
Sinza Village	13	11	24
" No. 2	13	11	24
" No. 3	13	11	24
Tai-shan Dairy	13	11	24
Chang Young Sing	13	11	24
Yuen-fong	13	11	24
N. r Ningpo Joss House (Alying)	13	11	24
Overweg's Hongkong	13	11	24
Lo-Tau and Hung-fai	13	11	24
Zee Butler	13	11	24
South of Pailan-joh	13	11	24
Alt Cho and Neesling	13	11	24
Sin Chai	13	11	24
Sin Chai	13	11	24
Sin Chai	13	11	24
Louza Bridge and St. Georges Farm	13	11	24
Total	400	192	592

During the past week all the animals kept at the above mentioned dairies have been inspected three times. They are all healthy and free from disease.

GEORGE CAMERON,
Assistant Inspector.

Submitted, J.H.

Bridges on the old Railway Road.—The following letters are ordered to be published with the minutes of the last Meeting:—

Shanghai, 10th July, 1889.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of 6th July representing the unsafe state of the bridges on the Old Railway Road for public traffic, I have the honour to inform you that I have received a letter from the Taotai on the subject, in which he states that Mr. Deputy Wang Pai has been instructed to hold a thorough inspection of the bridges and draw up an estimate with the view of their being put into proper repair. I am again writing to the Taotai to ask him to be good enough to fix a date for the commencement of this work.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. J. HUGHES,
H.B.M.'s Consul-General
and Senior Consul.

JOHN MACGREGOR, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, 15th July, 1889.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant intimating that you have been informed by the Taotai that he has given instructions to have the bridges on the Old Railway Road inspected, with the view of their being put into proper repair and that you intend to ask him to fix a date for the commencement of the work.

The Council desire me to thank you on their behalf for having again brought to the notice of the Taotai the dangerous state of these bridges, and they hope that the work of repairing them will be commenced at once.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN MACGREGOR,
Chairman.

P. J. HUGHES, Esq.,
H.B.M.'s Consul-General and Senior Consul.

H. B. M. CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Shanghai, 15th July, 1889.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of the 10th July, I have the honour to inform you that I have now received a note from the Taotai stating that he had given orders for the necessary repairs to the bridges on the Old Railway Road to be commenced yesterday.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. J. HUGHES,
H. B. M. Consul-General,

J. MACGREGOR, Esq.,
Chairman of the Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Minutes of a Special Meeting held at the Board Room on Monday, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m.

Present:—Messrs. J. Macgregor (Chairman), M. Adler (Chairman Watch Committee), Dr. E. Henderson (Health Officer), Dr. N. Macleod, Dr. W. J. Milles, Surveyor, Captain Superintendent of Police, Inspector of Nuisances, and the Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN says that this meeting has been summoned to consider the Sanitary precautions recommended by the Health Officer in the following letter addressed to the Secretary on the 11th instant:—

13, Szechuen Road,
11th July, 1889.

SIR,—A death from cholera in the foreign population was registered on the 27th of June, and several deaths from that disease are reported to have occurred in the native population within Municipal limits during the past month. Under these circumstances, I beg to recommend:—

1st.—That the usual Sanitary Notice (see H. O.'s Report for 1883) be circulated as in former years.

2nd.—That the native death returns be made at shorter intervals, to enable us to ascertain the progress the disease is making in the Settlement.

3rd.—That all nuisances should be dealt with summarily under Bye-Law XXIX from this date; the public being notified to that effect by advertisement as in former years (August 1873, etc., etc.)

4th.—That an endeavour should be made to secure, as far as possible, that cases of

cholera, and other infectious diseases, should be reported at once to the authorities, who may then take the necessary steps to disinfect the houses in which these cases have occurred, and to destroy bedding, etc., if necessary. This last recommendation, first made to the Council in 1877 (see H. O.'s Report for that year, page 3) is one which will necessitate an increase in the staff of the Nuisance department, and which will of course involve a large expenditure of disinfecting material. If its feasibility be admitted by the Council, the details, of which I have already prepared a memorandum, should be discussed without delay.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
EDWARD HENDERSON,
Health Officer.

R. F. THORBURN, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

After fully discussing the different suggestions contained in Dr. Henderson's letter, it is decided to recommend to the Council:

1st.—That the sanitary notification drawn up for the Council in 1885, by the Health Officer, should be published and circulated amongst the residents, and that an abridgement of it, translated into Chinese, should be circulated amongst the natives.

2nd.—That notice should be given to the public by advertisement, that all nuisances will be dealt with summarily under By-law XXIX.

3rd.—That the native death returns should be made up as quickly as possible, and sent to Dr. Henderson every week, the returns to specify the deaths from cholera and small-pox. In the event of cholera becoming epidemic, the return of deaths to be sent to Dr. Henderson daily, so that when a death from cholera occurs he can communicate at once with the Inspector of Nuisances, who will then proceed to the house with his disinfectants and do what is necessary.

4th.—That an addition be made to the number of Tepaus employed to make up and send in the death returns, and that, if necessary, the staff of the Inspector of Nuisances should be increased.

5th.—That the Mixed Court Magistrate should be requested to issue a proclamation authorising the Council to enter all houses where cases of cholera have occurred for the purpose of disinfecting them, and to destroy bedding, etc., compensation for the latter to be paid by the Council.

6th.—That in the event of several deaths occurring in any alley-way, it is to be washed down with disinfectants, and the gutters, drains, etc., in the immediate neighbourhood are to be disinfected.

7th.—That an addition be made to the Council's stock of disinfectants, by the purchase of carbolic acid, etc.

The following letter from Capt. McEuen gives details of the arrangement subsequently made with the Mixed Court Magistrate, and annexed is the proclamation he has agreed to issue:—

Central Police Station,
16th July, 1889.

SIR,—In compliance with the decision arrived at by the meeting held yesterday, I in company with Dr. Henderson, Mr. Mayne and Mr. Howes visited the Mixed Court Magistrate this morning.

Dr. Henderson explained the reason of our visit, and the Magistrate expressed his willingness to assist to the best of his power.

After the Court was over, Mr. Emens and myself drew up the accompanying notification which was translated to the Magistrate, and which he is willing to issue under his official seal.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. P. McEUEEN,
Capt. Supt.

R. F. THORBURN, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

NOTIFICATION.

During the hot season there is great danger of an epidemic in the thickly populated sections of Shanghai. Strict care may prevent the spread of cholera or other contagious

diseases, and with a view of inspecting and using disinfectants, the bearer, an officer of the Municipal Council, is hereby authorised to enter native houses, and the undersigned advises all Chinese to co-operate in this necessary precaution.

Where death has resulted from cholera or other contagious disease, the officer is authorised to burn the clothing and bedding of deceased, and compensation will be paid if necessary. The foreign doctors have been instructed not to interfere with the treatment of the patient in any way. The disinfectants are simply to destroy the cause and prevent the spread of disease.

SANITARY NOTIFICATION.

As is usual at this season of the year some cases of cholera are reported amongst the Chinese, the Council therefore deem it advisable at this time to call the attention of the residents to certain precautions, which, if thoroughly attended to, render the occurrence of disease in an epidemic form almost impossible, and likewise contribute largely to the prevention of sporadic cases. The same precautions are of avail against other diseases than cholera, such as dysentery, diarrhoea and typhoid fever, and are of course known to many people; but it is hoped that by drawing special attention to them now, when increased risks call for their more stringent exercise, more may be done towards removing some of those conditions without which these scourges cannot thrive. These precautions can only be attended to by individuals themselves, and without such attention to them, public sanitation is indeed of little value.

Residents are invited to co-operate as much as possible with the Council in the removal of nuisances of all kinds, by giving early intimation to the Secretary of such nuisances as may come under their notice.

The Council recommend that water be not stored, especially in hot weather, but drawn freshly, as required, from the Water Company's taps. When this is not done, all care should be taken to prevent the contamination of stored water, by keeping it as short a time as possible in the storage vessels, by forbidding the dipping of dirty utensils into these, providing against droppings from roofs, overhanging meat, vegetables, etc.

A supply of water used for drinking purposes should be boiled and filtered daily.

All vegetables should be subjected to careful and prolonged washing, with running water when that is possible, as at taps.

All milk not known to be under careful supervision, and more particularly that obtained from Chinese sources, should be boiled.

All back premises should be inspected daily to prevent accumulations of decaying vegetable and other matters.

Servants' waterclosets are a source of considerable and often unsuspected danger. Earthenware are better than wooden or even iron utensils, as they can be more easily and thoroughly cleansed. The closets ought to be inspected daily during the hot weather at least.

Drains ought to be well flushed daily, an easy matter with our good water supply.

All stomachic and intestinal ailments call for early attention at this season.

The Council will be glad to furnish any one with printed detailed directions for disinfection, in the event of cholera appearing in any household, and also to supply the necessary disinfecting material to those who cannot afford to pay for it.

Directions for disinfection in Cholera and other Infectious Diseases.

The following methods of disinfection are recommended as a result of the International Sanitary Conference at Rome, 1885:—

Two solutions are to be used containing either Carbolic acid or Chloride of lime.

(a) The Weak Solution.

Carbolic acid 2 parts.
Water 98 parts.

or,
Chloride of lime 1 part.
Water 99 parts.

(b) The Strong Solution.

Carbolic acid 5 parts.
Water 95 parts.

or,
Chloride of lime 4 parts.
Water 96 parts.

(1) For personal disinfection by washing with one of the weak solutions.

(2) For disinfection of linen, clothes, bedding, &c. (if not sent to the General Hospital for disinfection or destroyed,

(a) by boiling for 30 minutes, or
(b) by immersion for 24 hours in one of the weak solutions, or

(c) by being subjected to steam at 100 c. for an hour).

(3) Recently soiled linen clothing and bedding are to be immersed for 4 hours in one of the strong solutions.

(4) For all vomited matter and fecal evacuation, the strong solutions, equal in amount to the matter to be disinfected, are to be used.

(5) The floor, walls, beds, furniture, etc., are to be washed at least twice with one of the weak solutions. The rooms to be well ventilated.

For the disinfection of ships.

The deck or class where the case or suspected case occurred, and the walls of the cabin or bunk, are to be washed at least twice with one of the weak solutions, and then thoroughly ventilated, while the waterclosets are to be washed at least twice daily with one of the strong solutions. If the drinking water be suspected it must be boiled before being used, and if it has stood 24 hours after the first boiling it must be reboiled.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

The eighth ordinary general meeting of the above company was held in the Cannon-street Hotel on the 31st May, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors and passing the accounts. Mr. James Macandrew was in the chair. The other directors present were Mr. Wm. Keswick, Mr. James McGregor, Mr. Thos. Reid, Mr. W. S. Steel, and the secretary, Mr. A. Cheyne. Among the shareholders were Mr. J. B. Sherriff, Mr. T. D. Joss, Mr. J. D. Monro, Mr. F. W. Kitching, Mr. W. C. Roberts, Captain Wallace, Mr. J. S. Hutton, and Mr. A. Coxon.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN, in rising to move the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, said:—Gentlemen, I am afraid by the comparatively small attendance of the shareholders that the day selected for our meeting is an inconvenient one to some who otherwise would have been here. I shall not, however, have to detain you long by the remarks I have to make, as I think the report itself explains pretty clearly all that requires any explanation. It is very gratifying to the directors to be able to meet the shareholders on this occasion with the report of a good year. I think there is only one year which we have had which was better than the present, and we are able in consequence of this improvement in our receipts to recommend to you an increase of the previous dividend. And this is all the more gratifying because during the course of the year we have sustained a heavy loss by the wreck of the unfortunate steamer *Lee Sang*, a loss which has fallen upon our own underwriting account. The *Lee Sang*, I may say, most assuredly ought not to have been lost, and we attribute the disaster which has befallen her entirely to the mismanagement of the officer in charge, who, I need hardly say, is no longer in the employment of the company. It is a matter that the directors felt very deeply about at the time,

not only as inconveniencing the trade, but as inflicting a serious and, as it appeared to them, a totally unnecessary loss upon the company. However, the vessel has been lost, and no more can be said about it. With regard to other casualties we have not had anything of much moment to complain of. The vessels that navigate the rivers there are constantly liable to casualties. The condition of the Woosung Bar is a source of constant complaint. Our vessels have met with various accidents there, and it is not improved by the Chinese Government as it ought to be, while as to the river Peiho, which is becoming exceedingly crowded, both with steamers and with junks, they are doing absolutely nothing at all. The consequence is that both at the bar and in the river the water is shallow, and vessels meet with great detention and frequent accidents of a more or less serious kind. However, the result of the year, so far as the underwriting account is concerned, is that we close the year with a respectable balance still at our disposal; and if we are fortunate enough to have no serious disaster during 1889 I think we may regard the underwriting account with satisfaction. With regard to the building policy of the Board of Directors I may say a word or two. It is not at all anxious to force building beyond the requirements of trade, or the means of the Company. What they have undertaken to do is well within the compass of their means at the present time, and is fairly equal to all the requirements of their trade. But the Board is desirous in this particular to pursue a cautious rather than an active and aggressive policy, and we do not determine upon building a new vessel until we are well satisfied that there is really a call for her services, and that she is likely to be employed in a remunerative and satisfactory way. The *Choy Sang*, which went out last year, served to take the place of the *Lee Sang* at that particular time; but further facilities for trade were required, and this we have been endeavouring to meet, as explained in the report. The trade on the Coast of China, I may certainly say, is steadily and gradually developing; and if not forced or hurried too much this improvement will continue in the future, and we may confidently look for a development and increase of business with the Companies which serve it upon these lines. Notwithstanding the arrangements we have upon the coast, there is still a great deal of competition to encounter; but during the year 1888 the general improvement in shipping has been so great, and employment has been found for surplus tonnage in so many different directions, that this difficulty has been less marked perhaps in that year, so far as the coast of China is concerned, than in previous years. We must, however, be prepared for the contingency that when trade is dull and shipping not actively employed we shall experience an increase of competition upon our special lines, with a consequent diminution of receipts. In the Calcutta trade there is no particular change in the nature of the competition that we experience, which is almost entirely at the hands of mail steamers, both British and foreign. They take, however, a good deal of freight which would otherwise go by the regular lines trading between Calcutta and China. Regarding the accounts which have been presented to you, there is not very much to be said, as I think they are sufficiently explanatory for the purpose. The capital account of course remains the same as before, and there is still, as you are aware, an issue of shares available when circumstances are favourable for the operation. The underwriting account, after being diminished by the loss of the *Lee Sang*, amounts to £22,445 16s. 10d. On the other side of the account, by the way in which the assets have been entered, you will be able to see the large amount

that has been written off for depreciation upon the fleet since the commencement of the Company's operations. And this is a matter that receives the constant attention of the Board, and I hope that we shall be able to maintain at least the same rate of reduction that we have commenced with. The debit balances in China were larger on Dec. 31st last than usually happens, which is chiefly owing to the increased receipts of the company which had accumulated. That amount, however, has since been very materially diminished by remittances made to this side, with which we shall be able to meet all claims both for dividend and for the building of the new steamers. The freight account, which at one time gave a good deal of trouble, owing to the large amounts outstanding due by Chinese shippers, has been got in very well this year, and there is no serious amount outstanding on that account, and what was outstanding on Dec. 31st has since been collected. With regard to the revenue account, the report itself refers to the comparative earnings of the steamers, which are very satisfactory, and the other minor items are equally satisfactory. The only blot upon the account is the continued loss upon exchange, owing to the steady depreciation in silver. Well, we hope that may have reached about the bottom now, although it is very difficult to say when a bottom is reached in the value of that metal. But, at any rate, we hope, as I have said, that it has been nearly attained, and that future years will see a diminution in that item, which is always a serious inroad upon our profits. I think, gentlemen, that is all the information that I have to offer you; but if any explanations are required by any shareholder I shall be very happy to give them, and to hear any remarks that may be made. In the meantime, the first resolution that I have to propose is, "That the report of the directors and the accounts for 1888 as presented be approved and passed."

No observations being offered by any of the shareholders, Mr. McGregor seconded the resolution, which was put, and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed that a dividend of 6½ per cent. on the share capital, recommended in the report, be, and is hereby, declared to be made payable on June 13th. Mr. Steel seconded, and the resolution was adopted unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the re-election of the retiring director, Mr. W. S. Steel, who, he said, had given very valuable assistance to the Board. The shareholders could not do better than give him (Mr. Steel) a further term of office. Mr. REID seconded, and the resolution was carried.

Mr. STEEL briefly thanked the shareholders for his re-election.

On the proposal of Mr. J. D. MONRO, seconded by T. D. JOSS, Messrs. Turquand, Youngs and Co. were re-elected auditors.

Mr. J. B. SHERRIFF proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was seconded by Mr. J. S. HUTTON, and carried with applause.

The CHAIRMAN briefly acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting terminated.

Report.

SECOND REPORT OF THE CHINESE PRIZE ESSAY SCHEME.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHINESE
POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION AND READING
ROOMS, SHANGHAI.

From July 1887 to July, 1889.

Since the last report, which was published in 1887, the Chinese Prize Essay Scheme has been steadily worked; and has now expanded into far more extensive proportions. By its means the existence of the Poly-

technic Institution has become known far and wide; the co-operation of some of the highest officials in the Empire secured; and an interest in western ideas has been created in some of the most influential quarters. By the annual expenditure of only a hundred Taels or thereabouts, and by working in harmony with the Chinese methods of thought, and time-honoured systems of literary competition, a result has been obtained which the use of large sums of money in other ways would have failed to produce. With only one exception, in which the theme and extra award were given by the Honorary Secretary in a case of emergency, all the subjects propounded for essays, as well as the adjudication of prizes, have come direct from the hands of high Chinese officials. Even in the exceptional case referred to, the Taotai of Shanghai was good enough to read the essays and determine the order of the successful candidates.

Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the present year is the fact that the North and South Superintendents of Trade have consented each to give an extra theme every year, in addition to the quarterly arrangement already in operation. H.E. Li Hung-chang's extra theme for the first half of 1889 has already been issued, and the essays numbering thirty, have been duly forwarded to him for adjudication. His list of 27 names of successful writers, and of extra awards to the amount of \$204, together with his valuable criticisms are just now published in the local native papers.

The three subjects he selected were far beyond the range of the ordinary Chinese scholar; as reference to the annexed list of themes will show. He required answers to all three, from each essayist. To expect an ordinary student to know the whole range of Chinese Science and Philosophy, and to be able to compare it with the writings of Aristotle, Bacon, Darwin, and Spencer, is certainly a proof of the scholarship and astuteness of the Great Viceroy of Chihli. Not one in ten thousand of the native literati has ever so much as heard the names of these Western Scientists, which seem to be familiar to the mind of China's greatest living Statesman. Many European Sinologues have been greatly bored by their native friends, for information respecting these Western savants, and their scientific teachings, hardly knowing perhaps why an interest in such celebrated characters should have been so suddenly developed among the Chinese.

His second question referring to the breach of international law by one country turning its back on its treaty with another, and refusing to allow the people of the other country to come and go within its boundaries, calls for the discussion of an existing sore point. The third subject, referring to the Indian tea trade and the damage it is doing to that of China, is also one of great practical importance.

Three such questions as these, coming from one of the greatest men in the Empire must have raised a wide spirit of research and enquiry, and have given an impetus to the sale and study of the limited number of books in the Chinese language that treat of them. The fact that only thirty essayists dared to tackle all three subjects is an evidence of the general ignorance of the literati on everything outside the ordinary curriculum of Chinese study; while at the same time it shows how effectively this prize essay scheme is doing its work. What will be the themes given by the Viceroy of Nanking in the course of a few weeks when his turn comes, it is hard to surmise. They will doubtless be of a much more conservative character.

The various other officials who have taken part in this undertaking have generally shown a wonderful insight into the needs of China at the present time; and although their questions relate, perhaps, more to political economy and commerce than to the severer branches of science, it is still gratifying to see how patriotic they

are, and how they regard knowledge from the practical, utilitarian point of view, rather than from the theoretical alone.

The three successful essays that have obtained the highest awards in each quarter are printed in the annual volumes. The first and second of these volumes are already published, and are on sale at the Institution, as well as at the Chinese Scientific Book Depot, at ten cents per copy. The third volume, now in the printer's hands, will be ready for delivery in a few days.

Many of these essays contain expressions of free thought, that are not always very complimentary to Western nations; but under the careful editorship of Mr. Wang-tsz-ching, nothing of an offensive or personal character will ever be made public; and as yet nothing of this kind has appeared in them. The services of Mr. Wang-tsz-ching in editing the yearly volumes, and in carrying on the correspondence in Chinese with the high officials, at a mere nominal salary, and under the surveillance of the Honorary Secretary, deserve the warmest thanks of the Committee. The local Chinese newspapers have rendered most valuable aid in giving publicity to the themes and essays; while the *North-China Daily News* has in more than one leading article alluded in commendatory terms to the benefits of this Prize Essay Scheme, and given free and fair criticism to the published volumes.

To meet the wishes of some of the Chinese members of the Committee it has been resolved to make arrangements for essays in the English language. It is supposed that there are a large number of natives who have enough knowledge of English to compete for such prizes. An experiment is to be made shortly and Dr. Edkins who has lately joined the Committee has undertaken to prepare a set of three subjects for which prizes amounting in all to Twenty-five taels will be offered. The writers of Anglo-Chinese compositions must of course be *bona-fide* Chinamen.

In conclusion the Committee deserve to be congratulated on the success that has so far attended this department of the Polytechnic Institution. It must be capable of expansion to an indefinite extent, and of realising some of the most sanguine hopes of the founders and promoters of the Institution.

A rough translation of the subjects for the essays, and a table showing the results are appended.

JOHN FRYER,
Hon. Secretary.

July 10th.

List of subjects given by the various high officials, for the Chinese Prize Essay Scheme:

No. 1.—1886. Spring quarter.—"Compare the actions and policy of Chen-tang and Kan-yen-shou."

No. 2.—Summer quarter.—"Write a discourse on the Naval defences of China."

No. 3.—Autumn quarter.—"What ought China at the present time to regard as of the foremost importance in her endeavours to improve in wealth and power?"

No. 4.—Winter quarter.—"What advantages and disadvantages would China realise by the establishment of railways?"

No. 5.—1887. Spring quarter.—"Compare the sciences of China and the West showing their points of difference and similarity."

No. 6.—Summer quarter.—"How can the evils attending the introduction of telegraphs and steamboats in China be removed, and the benefits be rendered permanent?"

No. 7.—Autumn quarter.—"What is the cause of the present unprofitable state of the trade in tea and silk, and how can the difficulties be remedied?"

No. 8.—Winter quarter.—"The calamities of inundations and droughts, how can they be provided against in ordinary times; and when they happen how can they be remedied or ameliorated?"

No. 9.—1888. Spring quarter.—"The men of talent of the Western Han dynasty could

shape their conduct in accordance with reason; those of the Eastern Han could act on the foundation of reason; while those of the 'Three Kingdoms' could make existing circumstances conform with reason."

No. 10.—Summer quarter.—"The manufactures and commerce of China have been to a great extent seized by foreigners. If it is wished to recover the power and profit back again from them, how can their imports be diminished and their exports from China increased, so as both to prevent the profit from leaving the country, and to keep the power in our own hands?" Students who understand these things will arrange their replies under the proper heads.

No. 11.—Autumn quarter.—"The Admiralty depends upon war-ships. If there are war-ships, there must be docks. To repair iron-clad ships it is no easy matter to get suitable docks, on account of expenses and local configuration. For the Northern Squadron there are docks at Taku and Port Arthur. At Chiao-chow docks are in contemplation. Can these docks be completed and utilised so as to repair ironclads? For the Southern squadron there is a dock at Whampoa, which is said to be able to take in ironclads; but it is to be feared its dimensions are not fully sufficient. Hence although China has now a fleet of ironclads, they must be sent over to Nagasaki for repairs in the docks there. This is not at it should be. China being such a large Empire how is it that she has no suitable place for proper docks of her own? How much did it cost to make the dock at Nagasaki? What is it like? What would be the best place to construct a dock for ironclads in China? Give as full an answer as you can."

No. 12.—Winter quarter.—"In arranging the Northern boundaries, what places are of greatest importance? What places are of less importance? What places demand immediate attention? What places may be delayed?"

No. 13.—Spring quarter.—"In the study of Western sciences, making use of recently published translations, which are complete? which are merely outlines? which are of benefit? which are useless? and which are of the most importance?"

No. 14.—Spring quarter.—Extra theme. (1) "With respect to the 'Science' referred to in the 'Great Learning' from Ching-kang-ching downwards, there have been several tens of scholars who have written on the subject. Do any of them happen to agree with Western scientists? Western science began with Aristotle in Greece; then came Bacon in England who changed the previous system and made it more complete. In later years, Darwin's and Spencer's writings have made it still more comprehensive. Give a full sketch of the history and bearings of this whole subject. (2) The treaties made by the various nations for the purpose of mutual intercourse, are originally intended for the convenience of the inhabitants to come and go in each other's territories, and get their living by the transaction of honest business. At the present time if one nation has made such a treaty with another nation, and yet seeks to prevent the inhabitants of that nation from coming and going within its boundaries, is this in accordance with the principles of international law? Can you enter fully into this matter, and demonstrate the justice of such proceedings? (3) India is now trying to investigate and carry out the cultivation of tea to get profit thereby; and is sparing no pains for this purpose. Fortunately however the tea produced there is inferior in flavour to that of China, and hence its sales are very limited while it cannot at all compete with the Chinese. Recently, however, the Indian tea merchant mixes Chinese tea with his own production, and thus sells it more easily. At first he mixed a large portion of Chinese tea with a little of the Indian. Then he has gone on to mix more of his own and less of the Chinese. Hence the profit of the Chinese tea cultivator is gradually being absorbed by the Indian. Can you suggest a remedy for this evil?"

No. 15.—Summer quarter.—(1) The money that goes out of the country annually to purchase opium is very considerable, and the opium smokers in China are legion. The poppy is prohibited in China for fear the people will not be able to grow enough food; and hence the native article must diminish in its amount of cultivation. Foreign opium will thus become in greater demand and dearer in price. How

can this leak in Chinese economics be stopped, without detriment to the food crops? (2) With regard to the methods of raising silkworms, from ancient times to the present, what method produces the best results and would increase the supply of silk? What are the present methods of rearing silkworms in foreign countries? What are their advantages and disadvantages? Their gains and losses? Are they like those in China or different? Silk is one of the most important exports of China. In Kiangsu and Chékiang the rearing of silkworms is the great industrial occupation. Students who are investigating the affairs of the present day, please write down your knowledge and experience on this important subject."

TABLE SHOWING THE RESULTS OF THE CHINESE PRIZE ESSAY SCHEME.

Year.	Quarter.	No.	Author.	Regular award.	Additional award.	No. of Essays.	No. of Prizes.
1886	Spring	1	Shiao, Shanghai	Tls. 25.00	Tls. 15.00	77	15
"	Summer	2	Hsieh, Ningpo	" 25.00	" 24.00	49	18
"	Autumn	3	Chow, Tientsin	" 25.00	" 15.00	81	23
1887	Winter	4	Kung, Shanghai	" 25.00	" 18.00	46	24
"	Spring	5	Hsu, Shanghai	" 25.00	" 18.00	49	15
"	Summer	6	Sheng, Chékiang	" 22.00	" 70.00	38	20
"	Autumn	7	Hsieh, Ningpo	" 22.00	" 42.70	35	22
1888	Winter	8	Hony, Seer	" 31.00	" 10.00	52	11
"	Spring	9	Kung, Shanghai	" 22.00	" 20.00	52	12
"	Summer	10	Sheng, Chékiang	" 25.00	" 100.00	49	25
"	Autumn	11	Hsieh, Ningpo	" 25.00	" 60.00	26	20
"	Winter	12	Hoo, Tientsin	" 25.00	" 60.00	47	15
1889	Spring	13	Kung, Shanghai	" 25.00	" 50.00	37	20
"	Extra	14	Li Hing-chung	" 25.00	" 204.00	30	27
"	Summer	15	Woo, Ningpo	" 25.00	" 204.00	30	27

JOHN FRYER,
Hon. Secretary.

10th July, 1889.

Amusements.

THE FOURTEENTH OF JULY.

The display on the French Concession, and notably on the French Bund, was not so extensive as in previous years, but it was rather more artistic. The gas jets along both sides of the Bund were dispensed with as past experience had demonstrated that on a windy night the light was continually going out. As usual, two rows of Venetian poles extended from the Yang-king-pang to the Quai de la Pagode. These poles were surmounted by tricoloured pennants while lower down were fastened flags and shields, the latter bearing the letters R.F. All these poles were connected by wires on which were strung thousands of Japanese and Chinese lanterns, the former very prettily painted and in all kinds of designs. At the Yang-king-pang bridge there was a modest arch covered with evergreens and lamps prettily arranged, and on top in red on a white ground the motto "R.F. VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE. R. F." At the foot of the Rue du Consulat there was an eight-sided three-storied pagoda also covered with verdure and hung with lamps similar to that on the structure near the bridge with the addition of "VIVE LA FRANCE" and other mottoes on the upper storey. A few gas stars were to be seen. The decorations in the Rue du Consulat and Rue Montauban were similar to those on the Bund, but on a smaller scale, while the houses along the Yang-king-pang made an effort to emulate the more fashionable portion of

the Concession. Afloat, all the men-of-war and the M.M. Co.'s steamer *Djemah* were decorated with flags. Some 8,000 lanterns were lighted on Sunday night and from a distance presented a pleasing effect. The *Djemah* was lighted up with red coloured lanterns.

The French community, augmented by the officers of the French and Portuguese men-of-war in port, some of the foreign Consuls, and a few other foreigners, assembled at the French Municipal Hall at ten o'clock a.m., a guard of honour from the Police, with fixed bayonets, being drawn up in the entrance. The Hall was decorated with flags and the initials of the Republic, the dais being bordered with flowers and shrubs. M. Wagner, with his staff, who had previously received the dignitaries of the Church at the Consulate, arrived shortly after ten, the Town Band under M. Vela playing the March from Meyerbeer's *Prophète* as he entered, the *Marseillaise* being reserved for the conclusion of the speeches. When the Band had finished, M. Chapal, President of the Conseil Municipal, stepped forward and made the following address which was listened to with rapt attention:—

M. LE CONSUL-GENERAL:—C'est la seconde fois qu'il m'est donné de venir vous féliciter au nom du Conseil Municipal et de tous nos concitoyens, à l'occasion de la fête Nationale de la France.

C'est un insigne honneur dont je suis fier, mais c'est aussi une tâche bien délicate et qui demanderait une voix plus éloquente que la mienne pour exprimer tels que nous les sentons nos sentiments de dévouement inaltérable à la mère patrie, notre estime et notre affection pour son digne représentant à Shanghai.

Je suis heureux de pouvoir exprimer publiquement les remerciements et la reconnaissance du Conseil pour le concours éclairé que vous n'avez cessé de lui donner pour la bonne administration des affaires Municipales. La bonne entente qu'il nous était si agréable de constater l'année dernière ne s'est pas démentie une seule fois et se continuera, j'en ai la certitude, tant que nous aurons le bonheur de vous posséder au milieu de nous.

La réunion d'aujourd'hui a une signification exceptionnelle pour nous autres Français.

Ce n'est pas seulement le fait historique qui s'est produit il y a un siècle que nous entendons célébrer, c'est surtout la série des événements extraordinaires et uniques dans l'histoire de notre pays qui ont abouti à la révolution Française, c'est le centenaire de la fête de la liberté, c'est la mise en application des immortels principes qui ont affranchi nos pères opprimés et sur lesquels est fondée notre société moderne.

Réunis dans ce coin de terre éloigné de la France, notre bien aimée patrie, nous lui envoyons à l'occasion de ce centenaire nos vœux les plus ardents pour son bonheur et sa prospérité, tandis que pour le célébrer dignement elle invite le monde entier à des fêtes pacifiques qui laisseront dans l'esprit de chacun un souvenir ineffaçable; le souvenir d'une grande nation confiante en l'avenir, qui s'est toujours relevée plus forte après ses revers et qui saura se montrer, dans les épreuves que la destinée lui tient encore en réserve, digne des grands exemples que nous ont donnés nos pères pour la revendication et la défense de nos libertés!

Vive la France!

Vive la République!

Of which the following is a translation:—

Mr. CONSUL-GENERAL:—This is the second opportunity afforded me to congratulate you in the name of the Conseil Municipal and of all our fellow-citizens on the occasion of the national fête of France.

It is a notable honour of which I am proud, but it is also a very delicate task, and one which calls for a voice more eloquent than mine, to express the sentiments we feel of unalterable devotion to

our mother-land, and our esteem and affection for her worthy representative in Shanghai.

I am happy to be able to publicly express the thanks and gratitude of the Council for the enlightened assistance that you have never ceased to give it in the good administration of municipal matters. The good understanding which we were so pleased to testify to last year has not been once falsified, and it will continue, I am certain, as long as we have the happiness of keeping you among us.

To-day's meeting has an exceptional signification for us Frenchmen.

It is not merely the historic fact which occurred a century ago that we are here to celebrate, it is beyond that the series of extraordinary events in the history of our country which culminated in the French Revolution; it is the centenary of the Festival of Liberty, it is the practical application of the immortal principles which gave freedom to our oppressed fathers, and on which our modern society is founded.

Met together in this corner of the world far from France, our dearly loved country, we send her on the occasion of this centenary our most ardent aspirations for her happiness and prosperity, while to celebrate it worthily she invites the whole world to fêtes of peace which will leave an ineffaceable recollection in the minds of all; the recollection of a great nation confident in her future, which has always risen stronger from reverses, and which will know how to shew herself, in whatever trials destiny may reserve for her, worthy of the great examples set us by our fathers for the revindication and defence of our liberties.

Vive la France!

Vive la République!

This speech was received with great applause, and when silence was restored, M. Wagner said:—

MONSIEUR LE PRÉSIDENT, MESSIEURS,—En m'apportant aujourd'hui, à l'occasion de notre Fête Nationale, les félicitations du Conseil Municipal que vous présidez si dignement, vous avez éloquentement exprimés les sentiments d'attachement inaltérable qui animent la communauté française de Shanghai envers la mère-patrie. Vous avez bien voulu y joindre, pour celui qui a l'honneur de représenter le Gouvernement de la République Française parmi vous, des paroles dont je suis profondément touché et qui sont pour moi la récompense la plus précieuse des efforts que je puis faire pour mériter la confiance et l'estime de mes compatriotes.

Si, comme vous l'avez rappelé, nous avons pu traiter en parfait accord les affaires qui intéressent l'administration de la Concession, c'est grâce à la bonne volonté que m'a toujours témoignée le Conseil Municipal qui a, comme moi-même, pour seul objectif la gestion sage et prudente des intérêts confiés à notre garde. C'est donc moi qui dois vous être reconnaissant du concours dévoué que vous me prêtez, et qui réclame le privilège de vous féliciter de l'abnégation et du dévouement que vous apportez à vous acquitter de vos difficiles fonctions. Si l'attente que vous constatez a régné entre nous jusqu'à présent, rien ne permet de penser qu'il puisse en être autrement à l'avenir.

Je tiens aussi particulièrement à remercier les représentants et les membres des différentes nationalités qui ont bien voulu par leur présence témoigner à l'égard de notre pays de sympathies qui nous sont extrêmement précieuses.

La France, Messieurs, célèbre aujourd'hui comme tous les ans sa fête nationale. M. le Président de la Municipalité vient de vous dire mieux que je ne le saurais faire qu'elle la célèbre aujourd'hui avec un enthousiasme d'autant plus vif que notre fête revêt cette fois le caractère du Centenaire de la Grande Révolution qui, en transformant notre pays, a aussi répandu sur le monde un flot d'idées généreuses dont l'humanité entière a ressenti et éprouvera toujours la bienfaisante influence. Et,

en effet, Messieurs, il n'est pas de nation civilisée, si différente de nous qu'elle put être par la race, les institutions ou les mœurs, qui soit restée insensible au vaste mouvement libéral qui a remué si profondément la société française à la fin du siècle dernier, mouvement fécond qui a eu pour résultat d'établir sur des bases désormais inébranlables la dignité politique de l'homme et les droits des citoyens.

En se portant spontanément le 14 Juillet 1789, à l'attaque de la Bastille le peuple de Paris, inconsciemment peut-être, s'en prenait moins à une forteresse devenue peu menaçante pour sa sécurité qu'au symbole abhorré d'un régime d'autorité sans contrôle, d'oppression et d'abus, régime qui, dans des mains indignes ou incapables avait amené graduellement l'Etat à un degré de désorganisation et de misère générale, tel que le Pouvoir Royal n'avait pu fermer plus longtemps l'oreille aux lamentations qui s'élevaient de tous les points du territoire. C'est ce qui explique l'importance capitale attachée à la prise de la Bastille, et l'effet immense qu'elle a produit aussi bien à l'étranger qu'en France même.

Michelet rapporte, d'après M. de Ségur, alors notre ambassadeur en Russie, que lorsque la nouvelle de l'événement parvint dans cet empire éloigné, "des hommes de toute nation se jetaient dans des bras l'un de l'autre, disant: Comment ne pas pleurer de joie; la Bastille est prise." En Angleterre, où l'on se souvenait des luttes du Parlement contre la couronne, au milieu du siècle précédent, et où l'on suivait avec un vif et sympathique intérêt les travaux des États-Généraux, la prise de la Bastille faisait dire à Fox, l'un des plus hauts esprits de son temps; "C'est de beaucoup le plus grand événement de l'histoire du monde et le plus heureux aussi." On ne s'était pas mépris davantage à Versailles sur sa menaçante signification. Thiers nous dit que le Roi, réveillé dans la nuit par le duc de Liancourt qui venait lui apprendre ce qui s'était passé, s'écriait; "Quelle révolte! Sire, lui répondit le duc, dites révolution."

C'était bien en effet la grande révolution qui commençait et que rien ne pouvait plus entraver dans son développement, ni les résistances du pouvoir et des classes privilégiées, ni la guerre civile ou les coalitions, ni ses propres erreurs, ses fautes, ou même les crimes commis à l'abri de son nom.

En démolissant la Bastille, le peuple jetait à bas, pierre à pierre, une organisation politique qui avait, à la vérité, dans d'autres temps, porté la France au plus haut degré de gloire et de puissance, mais qui ne répondait plus aux aspirations légitimes d'une société éclairée par les grands philosophes du XVIII^e siècle; elle était d'ailleurs devenue incapable de se plier sans se briser aux modifications nécessaires pour donner à la France les institutions nouvelles dont elle avait besoin et les garanties qu'elle réclamait si justement.

Je n'ai pas l'intention, Messieurs, de vous faire ici l'histoire des cent années qui se sont écoulées depuis cette date mémorable; les événements qui se sont succédés jusqu'à nos jours sont dans la mémoire de tous. Mais il me sera permis d'affirmer qu'il est bien peu de Français de notre temps, à quelque classe de la société qu'ils appartiennent, quelles que soient leurs préférences ou leur convictions politiques, qui voulassent en revenir à l'état de choses qui existait en France avant 1789: pas un de nous ne renoncerait au bénéfice d'un seul des principes inscrits dans la célèbre déclaration des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen.

Sans doute tous les bienfaits que la Constituante voulait répandre sur le pays et que, dans une généreuse illusion, elle croyait à portée de sa main ne sont pas encore devenus des réalités: quelques Bastilles subsistent encore; mais il ne faut pas mesurer la vie d'une nation à celle d'un

individu, et ce qui doit frapper nos esprits, ce n'est pas qu'il reste quelque chose à obtenir, mais bien que tant et de si importants résultats aient été définitivement acquis pendant la durée d'un seul siècle, temps si court que beaucoup d'entre nous ont pu entendre parler de la grande époque que nous commémorons par des hommes qui en étaient contemporains. Qui voudrait nier, Messieurs, que notre France d'aujourd'hui malgré des fautes commises, en dépit d'infortunes et de revers inouïs, ne soit incomparablement plus prospère, plus heureuse, plus puissante qu'elle ne l'était au siècle dernier?

Vous faire le tableau des progrès accomplis dans les arts et les sciences, dans l'agriculture, l'industrie et le commerce, dans l'instruction et le bien-être de toutes les classes de la population m'entraînerait trop loin, et serait sans objet d'ailleurs; car ils sont pour tous aussi évidents que la lumière du jour. L'exposition qui a lieu en ce moment à Paris n'en serait-elle pas, au besoin, la démonstration la plus éclatante qui se puisse désirer?

Le succès merveilleux d'une si grandiose entreprise confond ses détracteurs mêmes; il est bien fait pour étonner ceux qui ne connaissent pas notre pays et qui le jugent trop souvent sur des manifestations superficielles dont on s'exagère l'importance; mais il ne peut nous surprendre, nous qui savons ce que la France possède de ressources dans son sol, dans sa population nonnetée de la guerre, dans son industrie, et ce qu'elle compte parmi ses enfants de citoyens éminents dans toutes les branches de l'activité humaine. L'exposition universelle résume brillamment, Messieurs, les progrès de tout un siècle; elle atteste aux yeux des nations conviées dans un esprit de concorde à cette lutte fraternelle que le génie de la France est aussi vivace que jamais et qu'elle conserve dans les arts de la paix une place digne de ses nobles traditions. Si la paix auquel notre pays attache tant de prix devait un jour être troublée, il prouverait, n'en doutez pas mes chers compatriotes, qu'il n'a pas davantage négligé les arts de la guerre. La nation armée, fille de celle qui, en 1793, dans un sublime élan de patriotisme, s'est portée en masse à la défense de nos frontières, trouverait encore, le moment venu, de nouveaux organisateurs de la victoire, comme elle en a trouvé pour organiser celle que nous remportons actuellement au Champ de Mars. Elle peut compter également sur sa marine portée à un haut degré de préparation et dont le dévouement et la valeur sont à toute épreuve. Nous sommes heureux de la voir représentée en ce jour par les officiers qui sont au milieu de nous et dont la présence me gêne pour dire tout ce qu'en pensent les français de l'Extrême Orient. Nos marins en mettant le pied sur la concession ont pu voir inscrits sur nos murs des noms glorieux et qui leur sont chers et remarquer en entrant dans la cour de cette Municipalité que la colonie française de Shanghai conserve précieusement le souvenir de leurs nobles camarades tombés pour sa défense.

Nous pouvons donc, Messieurs, en nous associant de tout cœur à la fête que célèbrent nos compatriotes partout où flotte le drapeau français, être fiers du rang que tient notre pays dans le monde et, comme ou vous l'a dit, considérer l'avenir avec confiance, assurés que la France n'en saurait déchoir et qu'elle continuera à marcher résolument dans la voie du progrès sous l'égide des institutions qu'elle s'est librement données.

C'est pénétré de ces sentiments que je joins aux vœux qui ont été si chaleureusement exprimés tout-à-l'heure en votre nom ceux que je forme pour la prospérité de la Patrie, pour son gouvernement et pour le Président de la République.

Vive la République Française!

Vive le Président Carnot!

which may be translated as follows:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—In conveying to me to-day, on the occasion of our national fête, the congratulations of the Conseil Municipal over which you so worthily preside, you have eloquently expressed the sentiments of unalterable attachment which animate the French community of Shanghai towards our motherland. You have been good enough to include, for him who has the honour of representing the Government of the French Republic among you, words by which I am profoundly touched, and which are for me the most precious reward for the efforts which I have been able to make to deserve the confidence and esteem of my compatriots.

If, as you have reminded us, we have been able to treat in perfect accord the matters which involve the administration of this concession, it is thanks to the good will which the Conseil Municipal has always shown to me, for it has, like myself, as its sole object the wise and prudent management of the interests confided to our care. It is I then who ought to be grateful for the devoted assistance you lend me, and who claim the privilege of congratulating you on the self-denial and devotion which you bring to the performance of your difficult functions. If the understanding to which you testify has reigned between us until now nothing allows me to think that it will be otherwise in the future.

I desire also to specially thank the representatives and the members of the different nationalities who have been good enough by their presence here to display with regard to our country sympathies which are most precious to us.

France, gentlemen, celebrates to-day, as every year, her national fête. The President of the municipality has just told you better than I could do that she celebrates it to-day with a more lively enthusiasm, in that our fête puts on this time the character of the centenary of the great Revolution which, in transforming the country, spread over the world at the same time a flood of generous ideas, of which all humanity has felt and will feel for ever the beneficent influence. In fact, gentlemen, there is no civilised nation, differ as it may from us in race, institutions and manners, which could remain insensible to the vast liberal movement which stirred French Society so profoundly at the end of the last century, a fruitful movement whose result was to establish on a base thenceforth unshakable the political dignity of man and the rights of citizenship.

In going forth spontaneously, on the 14th of July 1789, to the attack on the Bastille, the people of Paris, unconsciously perhaps, was less hurling itself against a fortress which had lost most of its power to threaten public security than against the hated symbol of a régime of authority without control, of oppression and abuse, a régime which in unworthy and incapable hands had gradually brought the State to a degree of general disorganisation and misery, such that the Royal power could no longer shut its ears to the lamentations which went up from every point in the territory. This it is which explains the capital importance attached to the capture of the Bastille, and the immense effect which it produced abroad as much as in France herself.

Michélet records, according to M. de Ségur then our Ambassador in Russia, that when the news of the event reached that far-off empire, "men of every nation threw themselves in each other's arms saying, We cannot but weep for joy, the Bastille is taken." In England, where the recollection of the preceding century's struggle between the Parliament and the Crown still survived, and men followed with a lively and sympathetic interest the labours of the States-General, the capture of the Bastille drew from Fox, one of the brightest spirits of his time, the remark, "It is

far the greatest and happiest event in the history of the world." Nor was there any misapprehension at Versailles as to the menacing signification of the event. Thiers tells that the King, awaked in the night by the Duke of Liancourt, who came to tell him what had happened, cried, "What a revolt!" "Sire," answered the Duke, "say rather Revolution."

It was indeed the beginning of the great revolution, whose development nothing could now hinder, not the resistance of authority and the privileged classes, nor civil war or coalitions, nor its own errors or faults, or even the crimes committed under the shelter of its name.

In demolishing the Bastille, the people threw down, stone by stone, a political organisation which had indeed, in other times, carried France to the highest level of glory and power, but which no longer answered to the legitimate aspirations of a society enlightened by the philosophers of the XVIIIth century; and which had become moreover incapable without breaking of bending itself to the modifications necessary to give to France the new institutions which she needed, and the guarantees which she so justly claimed.

I have no intention, gentlemen, of recounting to you here the history of the hundred years which have passed since this memorable date; the events which have succeeded up to our day are in the memory of us all. But I may be allowed to affirm that there are few Frenchmen of to-day, to whatever class of society they may belong, whatever may be their political preferences and convictions, who would willingly return to the state of things which existed in France before 1789; there is not one of us who would renounce the benefits of a single one of the principles inscribed in the celebrated declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen.

Doubtless all the benefits which the Constituent Assembly intended to spread over the country and which, in a generous illusion, it believed were already in reach, have not yet become realities; there are some Bastilles still standing; but we must not measure the life of a nation by that of an individual, and what should strike our minds is not that there remains something yet to gain, but rather that so many and so important results have been definitely acquired during the currency of only one century, a time so short that many among us might have heard stories of the great epoch which we are commemorating from the lips of actual contemporaries. Who is there who would deny, gentlemen, that our France of to-day, in spite of errors committed, in spite of misfortunes and unheard of reverses, is incomparably more prosperous, more happy, and more powerful, than she was last century?

To paint you a picture of the advances accomplished in the arts and sciences, in agriculture, industry and commerce, in the education and the comfort of all classes of the population, would carry me too far, and would be moreover unnecessary, as they are as evident to all as the light of to-day. The Exhibition that is going on at this moment in Paris—would it not be, at need, the most striking demonstration that one could ask? The marvellous success of this grandiose enterprise confounds even its detractors; how must it astonish those who do not know our country, and who judge her too often by the superficial manifestations whose importance is exaggerated; but it cannot surprise us, us who know the resources France possesses in her soil, in her honest and hard working population, in her industrial plant, and the number of citizens eminent in every branch of human activity whom she counts among her children. The Universal Exhibition summarises brilliantly, gentlemen, the progress of a whole century; it attests to the eyes of the nations invited in a spirit of concord to this fraternal strife, that the

genius of France is as full of life as ever, and that she holds in the arts of peace a place worthy of her noble traditions. If the peace to which our country attaches so much value should one day be troubled, it will be seen, doubt it not my dear compatriots, that she has not at the same time neglected the arts of war. The nation armed, daughter of that which, in 1793, in a sublime outburst of patriotism, rushed *en masse* to the defence of our frontiers, would find again, when the moment came, fresh organisers of victory as she has found to organise that triumph which we are gaining to-day on the Champ de Mars. She can count equally on her navy, raised to a high degree of preparation, and whose devotion and valour would bear every test; we are happy in seeing it represented to-day by the officers who are in our midst, and in whose presence I cannot say all that the French in the Far East think of them. Our sailors when they set their foot on the concession can see on our walls the glorious names which are so dear to them; and they remark when they enter the courtyard of this Hall that the French colony of Shanghai guards with affection the remembrance of their noble comrades who fell in its defence.

We may then, gentlemen, while we do our share with all our heart in the fête which our compatriots are celebrating wherever floats the flag of France, be proud of the rank which our country holds in the world and, as has been told you, look with confidence to the future, assured that France will never lose her place, but will march resolutely in the path of progress under the ægis of the institutions which she has so freely adopted.

It is penetrated by these sentiments that I join to the wishes that have been so warmly expressed but now in your name those which I form for the prosperity of the country, for its government, and for the President of the Republic.

Vive la République Française!
Vive le Président Carnot!

At the close of M. Wagner's eloquent address, which was heartily and deservedly applauded, the health of the Republic, and many other toasts were drunk in unlimited iced champagne, and it was decided, on M. Chapsal's suggestion, to send a telegram of congratulations to President Carnot in the name of the French community, and the meeting gradually dispersed.

At 9.30 p.m. there was a fête at M. Wagner's private residence on the Bubbling Well Road. The grounds were beautifully decorated and illuminated, and a numerous crowd of guests of all nationalities was present. A few danced, more strolled about and chatted, and the toasts of France, the Republic, the host and his popular family, were honoured over and over again. It was a delightful close to a memorable day. The town band under the direction of M. Vela, played the following programme:—

LA MARSEILLAISE.

- 1.—Ouverture—Les Diamants de la Couronne Auber.
- 2.—Grande Fantaisie—La Grande Duchesse Offenbach.
- 3.—Valse—La Gitana Bucalossi.
- 4.—Lanciers—Mikado Bucalossi.
- 5.—Fantaisie—La Vieille Garde Planquette.
- 6.—Valse—My Pet Bucalossi.
- 7.—Quadrille—La Mascotte O. Metra.
- 8.—Valse—Love's Dreamland Roeder.
- 9.—Fantaisie—Faust Gounod.

SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB.

The continued and pestilent absurdity of making Saturday a half-day prevented the fixing of a proper race, but a short one was arranged for Saturday, the course being from the usual starting line, round a stake boat moored off the Point and back. Only two yachts came out, although the weather was most favourable, the tide being ebb, with a gentle breeze from the north-east. The two competitors passed the line as follows:—

Romola..... 5h. 32m. 40s.
Thistle 5h. 32m. 50s.

The gallant owner and commander of the *Romola* had a party of ladies with him, a delightful innovation in a race, and it was no doubt their bright influence which favoured him so that he was able to lay close round the Pootung Point without a tack, while the *Thistle* had to make a short tack to weather the Portuguese man-of-war. This gave the *Romola* a good lead, which she held all the way from start to finish, the *Thistle* having no chance against her in a wind in which she could carry all her kites. The *Romola* rounded the stake-boat 6 minutes ahead of her opponent. On the voyage home the wind was very light and puffy, and a steam launch was in attendance to tow the rivals back, if necessary, but she was not required. The leading boat got a little farther away from her opponent on the way home, the times of crossing the winning-line being:—

Romola..... 7h. 26m. 30s.
Thistle 7h. 34m. 30s.

On the handicap being opened it was found that the *Thistle* was allowed 6½ minutes, so that the elapsed and corrected times were:—

	Elapsed time	Corrected time
Romola	1h. 53m. 50s.	1h. 53m. 50s.
Thistle	2h. 01m. 40s.	1h. 55m. 10s.

So that the *Romola* won by 1 minute and 20 seconds.

The race for the small boats did not fill, but the harbour was full of them a little later and a very pretty sight they were cruising about.

Correspondence.

THE TROUBLE IN HANKOW.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Before this event passes out of sight—I use the expression because Chinese soldiers are still encamped in the English settlement—a few remarks in reference thereto may be of use. They will have for their object one more plea for the constant presence of a man-of-war at this port. The necessity for this is seriously felt by the residents of Hankow, and this same necessity has been urged from time to time in the columns of your paper by others than residents. It showed itself again in the present case, where almost the first step taken was to wire to Shanghai for one to come up. In the interests of the community, therefore, I once more call attention to it in your paper.

We may, I think, consider the trouble of the other day over, that is, so far as it stands by itself. It is not, however, the first collision with the natives there has been of late, nor will it probably be the last. Each one adds to the feeling towards foreigners that has been noticed for some time past by those who mix most with them, and this one will not make matters better.

Like the late Chinkiang riot, the one here had its origin in resistance to the Municipal police in the execution of their duty. If it is a grievance to the native that the British Settlement should be governed by rules and regulations of its own, as I presume it has the right to be, seeing the Land Regulations have official acknowledgment and confirmation in Peking, this is a grievance that must continue to exist, even at the risk of offending the native. That being so, at any moment some patriotic Chinaman may, as in this instance, seek to distinguish himself by setting our rules at defiance. With the support and assistance of a few friends a mob is quickly collected, and unless there are the means at hand at once to stop it anything may happen. We had a few years ago the Tientsin massacre; not very long ago the troubles in Canton;

and quite lately the destruction of property—there was happily no loss of life—in Chinkiang.

In the event of any sudden and unexpected trouble, with a man-of-war in port there would be comparatively little danger to life, as the landing of a small armed party would quickly disperse any mob here, not made up of soldiers. Time would thus be afforded for the community to get together, and for the native authorities to take the matter in hand. With no man-of-war in port, when trouble arises, the Consul very properly at once wires for one, but several days must necessarily elapse before it can get here, and if serious mischief were in contemplation, it would be too late. The reasons are not few why the community cannot well defend itself upon a sudden alarm; with sufficient warning and some attempt at co-operation, it might perhaps accomplish something, but the presence of a man-of-war stationed off the Bund, with its men always ready, has a moral effect upon the natives, that would render anything of the sort unnecessary.

Hankow is a long way off in case of trouble, not to speak of other ports beyond it even more unprotected. We see the Consular flags of many different nations flying over the houses in the Settlement, English, American, German, and Russian conspicuous among them, all having subjects engaged in business here, and the question arises, why can't we have a man-of-war here always; and knowing what has just occurred and how easily it might have been worse, it is felt there ought to be one.

The port boasts of a considerable community, including a good number of ladies and children, and a large amount of foreign capital is invested in the place; it should therefore be entitled to some consideration and not be left altogether unprotected as it has been. Bearing in mind what has taken place elsewhere, what nearly happened here the other day, and the unfriendly disposition evinced by the natives, the situation is not altogether without danger, but danger that can be easily averted.

Hoping that this may in some way help to steps being taken in that direction.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
CAVE.

Hankow, 15th July.

THE BATTLE OF THE STANDARDS.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—In a leading article of June 22nd on "The Battle of the Standards" you alluded to "Inquirer," but I am not sure that you intended in the article to answer my question (you ignored Sir David Barbour altogether). But briefly, the questions came simply to this:—Is it best for trade in the long run that the world should maintain as stable a standard of value as possible? You apparently reply that it is not, again asserting, as a proof, that the late fluctuations in the standard have been a benefit to the export trade of China. You write (the italics are mine);—"The export trade in 'truck' has been created by the fall in silver;" and again "The wheat trade in India has been created by the fall in silver."

As, usually, the tail does not wag the dog, when you assert that the medium of exchange created the exchanges, the burden of proof rests with you. What proof have you? At bottom, commodity is exchanged for commodity, not for the gold and silver, which are but the bridges between. Do you really think that, whatever might be the condition of the mediums of exchange, gold and silver, anyone would knowingly keep on exchanging a commodity of greater for another of less exchange value? Do you think that the fall in silver would lessen the cost of

production of tea, for example? Would it cheapen the cost of subsistence for the labourer, or of the tools, or of the land, or of transports, or of commissions? Is not your proof simply the assertion that the export trade has flourished, and, if exporters will admit this, may it not have been despite, not because of, the fall in silver? The world cannot stop moving because the wiseacres have made a mess of the medium of exchange. Men must live; production must go on; trade must go on; and there are many causes that affect trade far more than even the excellencies or defects of the mediums of exchange, important though they are. May not one or more of these have produced the effect? I can remember when the cheaper coast freights and the opening of the Suez Canal were commonly assigned as the chief causes of the "truck" trade then springing up. The authorities who assert that India's wheat trade is the legitimate return for the previous heavy expenditure on public work aided by the absurd tariff of the United States burdening its agriculturists, are as competent as those who assert that it has been created by the fall in silver. There has been a marvellous cheapening of commodities in the West from economic improvements, independently of the apparent cheapening caused by the appreciation of gold. China has shared in these advantages, especially in improved communications and cheaper freights; the country has been recovering from the devastation of the Taipings; and, in addition, competition has forced down the prices of her staples. Lowered prices, widening the circles of those who can afford to buy, promote exchanges. With either bi-metallic or gold only for the world, the effect of the lowering should continue, and would no longer be retarded by such fluctuations in the medium of the exchanges as trade has been suffering from.

INQUIRER.

2nd July.

HOW TO PASS IN MATHEMATICS.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

DEAR SIR,—It is interesting to watch the effect of the Imperial Edict ordering Mathematics as a subject of examination in the State curriculum for degrees. This city, the capital of Hupeh, is near enough to the outside world to respond to a certain extent to the external pressure, and far enough from the coast to give full play to native methods, unhampered by the intrusion of Western logical minds. What has happened here during the last fortnight is suggestive.

In the examination for the Siu Ts'ai degree now going on here, so thoughtfully arranged for a temperature verging on 100°, one voluntary stage is that in mathematics. I had one pupil, a boy of eighteen, as a candidate. After the examination there came to me a venerable dolt of fifty years of age into whom with infinite sweat of brain and brow I had recently drummed the elementary rules of arithmetic, ere to my relief my schoolroom knew him no more. He showed me the examination paper; which consisted of the following two questions:—

1.—In the centre of a tank 12 feet across, a lily grows to the height of 3 feet above the surface. I find that if I pull the lily aslant it will just reach the brim of the tank. Find the depth of the water.

2.—A man five feet high looks at a hill 46 miles away; he notices that the top of a tree 20 feet high, situated between himself and the hill at a distance from himself of three miles is exactly in a line with the top of the hill. Find the height of the hill.

My visitor had obtained two answers which I found to be correct. Knowing that the calculation though simple enough (depending on the 3rd and 6th books of Euclid)

was far beyond his inveterate stupidity, I asked him how he had obtained the result. "Oh" said he "there are two examples exactly like them in the 宗統法算 (Suan Fa T'ung Tsung; a native collection of examples without the reasoning of the processes, published in A.D. 1,500). "Do you understand the reasoning?" I asked; "Of course not," said he, "I just do the problems like those given!"

Next day the pupil for whom I was responsible returned. He had solved the problems correctly, but was not placed on the list of successful candidates. On my enquiring why, "There were forty-eight candidates," said he, "and only three could pass. The head of the list took his Suan Fa T'ung Tsung in with him, I unfortunately didn't." "But are you allowed to carry books in with you?" "Oh no! but the Literary Chancellor, who examines, himself doesn't know any mathematics and so he sets problems on the exact pattern of those in the Suan Fa T'ung Tsung, and then compares the answer word for word and line for line!" After this, I understood better the words with which the venerable blockhead above-mentioned closed our interview; "I prefer the methods of the native books to the methods of your honourable country; there is a better literary style about them."

My literary friends and their examiners are burrowing like moles towards the light. I fear their molehills will contain for the present several blind alleys and corridors. We must be thankful for the fact that each such blind alley means the digging out of much mud and refuse; other practical use it has none, and it will be some time before there is much stimulus in inland China to real intelligent pursuit of mathematical and scientific learning for learning's sake. It appears likely that Western teachers will not easily overcome their deficiencies in "literary style" in the process of leading dunces over the Pons Asinorum.

I am, etc.,

W. T. A. BARBER.

High School,
Wuchang, 13th July.

PROMPT WORK.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—On looking over your paper of the 13th inst. I read "Jubilantly's" letter. I was greatly surprised to find that there had been a delighted and proud man in Ningpo for the last two weeks, as I thought it was too hot for anything of this kind, but I suppose it must be cooler on the city side of the river.

I have lived here a number of years, but this is the first that I knew that the U.S. Postal Department had an Agency here (but the saying is live and learn), if they have, I do not think the Agent is allowed any remuneration for his services. I am sure that there is no mail carrier allowed, this I know is done by the Consul's private servant.

I did not count the minutes, but I think that sixty would cover the time from the arrival of the steamer to the time I received my mail, (I sent for it) so I should think that "Jubilantly" must have waited for the Consul's private servant to bring the mails to him, instead of sending for them, and because they were sent to him a little late he feels so elated, queer man isn't he? to be elated over such a thing, if it had been I I should have felt like saying something.

I thought Missionaries were sent out here to look out for the welfare of the Chinese, if so, how is it that "Jubilantly" wanted a sick Chinaman to walk three or four miles with the sun from ninety-five to ninety-eight in the shade?

As regards his question about asking Shanghai (or at least we suppose he means that flourishing place) if they can beat the time of four and a half hours. There has

been a time when they could have seen him six times better, before they even knew the mails had arrived in port.

Trusting you can find space for the above,
I remain,

Truly yours,

TOO WARM TO BE JUBILANT.

Ningpo, 15th July.

P.S.—I would suggest that our Consul tell people to call for their mails.

Miscellaneous.

THE VICEROY OF NANKING AND FAMINE RELIEF.

There has been some not unnatural curiosity as to the recognition that H. E. Tseng Kuo-chuan would make of the efforts made by Mr. Drummond and the Shanghai Committee and the affiliated Committees all over the world to relieve the famine in the provinces ruled by the Viceroy of the Two Kiang. Not long since Mr. Drummond received from His Excellency a despatch bearing the Viceroy's autograph and seal, of which the former gentleman has favoured us with the following translation:—

Nanking, 30th June, 1889.

SIR,—With reference to the famine from floods and drought which has prevailed over this country in Kiangsu, Anhui and other provinces, reducing the people to great misery, I have been repeatedly informed, by the officers whom I appointed to invite charitable subscriptions, namely: the Shanghai Taotai Kung, Nieh Taotai, the Superintendent of the Arsenal, Jen Taotai, Attaché for international commerce, the Chih-hsien Lo, Deputy for foreign affairs, and others, that you have been instrumental in collecting from foreign and Chinese subscribers a sum of many tens of thousand of taels, which has been apportioned to the relief of Kiangsu, Anhui and other provinces. The sympathy that you have displayed for my distressed countrymen, is a proof of the natural benevolence of your disposition and I cannot sufficiently express to you my gratitude and my thanks.

I am now having prepared for you a tablet bearing the characters "Hui Chi Wu Min" (sympathy extended to my people), as a slight recognition of your great goodness. With regard to the other tablets which I am presenting I must request you to send them to the several persons for whom they are destined and to thank them on my behalf.

I take this opportunity of wishing you the compliments of the season.

(Card of) TSENG KUO-CHUAN.

W. V. DRUMMOND, Esq.,
Barrister-at-Law,
Shanghai.

A list and 33 inscriptions for tablets are sent herewith.

This despatch was brought by the Viceroy's *weiyuen*, Jen Taotai, in person, H. E. having determined, in spite of some opposition from the officials at Nanking, who said that such condescension was entirely unprecedented and unheard-of, to communicate directly with Mr. Drummond, not even employing the intermediary of the Shanghai Taotai. As will be seen by the above letter, and by the following, a copy of which, with such slight verbal alterations as the occasion demanded, Mr. Drummond has sent to each member of the Shanghai Committee and to each of the affiliated Committees, native and foreign, the Viceroy is having thirty-three tablets prepared, each with a motto on it, selected by himself, and a facsimile of his seal. The following is the letter:—

North-China Famine Relief Fund.
Shanghai, July, 1889.

SIR,—I have been requested by H. E. Tseng, Viceroy of the Two Kiang Provinces, in a letter dated the 30th June, of which I enclose a copy and translation to convey to you the expression of His Excellency's sincere thanks for the services you have rendered to, and the sympathy that you have displayed towards, his distressed countrymen, in the

collection of subscriptions to the above Fund for relieving the sufferers from famine in Anhui, Kiangsu, and other provinces in China.

His Excellency has given orders for the preparation of a tablet to be presented to you as a record of his high appreciation of your efforts. This will be sent to you in due course, and His Excellency requests me, in the meantime, to forward to you the enclosed card, bearing his official seal.

The Viceroy, we understand, had some difficulty in deciding as to the form his recognition should take. It was obviously not desirable that he should send anything of intrinsic value, and the form on which he has at last settled is one of the most graceful that can be imagined, thoroughly consonant with Chinese ideas, and eminently satisfactory to the recipients. The whole matter is quite a new thing in China, that one of the three most powerful Viceroy should thus address a private individual like Mr. Drummond directly, and should take the trouble that he has done to acknowledge foreign efforts on behalf of his people. The tablets themselves, when ready, will be unique, and are sure to be guarded with the utmost care by their fortunate recipients. By the courtesy of Mr. Drummond, we are enabled to give the mottoes on those intended for foreigners with translations; there are ten more, three for Chinese guilds, and seven for individual Chinese abroad who made unusually large subscriptions:—

The Lord Mayor of London,

廣種福田 Kuang-chung-fu-t'ien.

(You have sown widely the field producing happiness.)

Sir Thomas Wade, G.C.M.G.,

善饒天下 Shan-yu-t'ien-hsia.

(Goodness abounding over the world.)

The Governor of the Straits Settlements,

行道有福 Hsing-tao-yu-fu.

(There is happiness in well-doing.)

The North-China Famine Relief Committee, Singapore.

遐陬高舉 Hsia-tsou-kao-chü.

(You have done lofty deeds in distant places.)

The Sultan of Perak,

惠此中國 Hui-tz'ü-chung-kuo.

(Kindness shewn to this Middle Kingdom.)

The Sultan of Selangor,

粒我蒸民 Li-wo-cheng-min,

(Food given to my numerous people.)

H.M. the King of Siam,

澤及江淮 Tse-chi Chiang Huai.

(Kindness extending to the Yangtze and the Huai.)

The China Famine Committee, New York,

胞與胥同 Pao-yü-hsü-t'ung.

(Brotherhood and fellowship with all alike.)

The San Francisco Committee,

誼孚華夏 I-fu-hua-hsia.

(China has full faith in your goodness.)

The Hamburg Committee,

羣黎徧德 Chün-li-pien-teh.

(Your virtue has spread among the people.)

The Melbourne Committee,

賜我南州 Chiu-wo-nan-chou.

(You have brought tranquillity to our Southern lands.)

The Adelaide Committee,

瀛海歸仁 Ying-hai-kuei-jen.

(Kindness from over the wide ocean.)

W. V. Drummond, Esq.,

惠及吾民 Hui-chi-wu-min.

(Sympathy extended to my people.)

H. M. Hillier, Esq.,

澤被災黎 Tse-pe-i-tsai-li.

(Shewing kindness to the starving people.)

M. B. Bredon, Esq.,

博施於民 Po-shih-yü-min.
(Giving bountiful aid to the people).

A. G. Wood, Esq.,

以仁存心 I-jen-tsun-hsin.
(Cherishing humanity in his heart).

E. G. Vouillemont, Esq.,

心存利濟 Hsin-tsun-li-chi.
(Having beneficial relief at heart).

W. S. Wetmore, Esq.,

樂善不倦 Lê-shan-pu-chian.
(Untiring delight in good deeds).

F. C. Bishop, Esq.,

澤及哀鴻 Tsé-chi-ai-hung.
(Kindness extended to the sorrowing folk).

J. J. Buchheister, Esq.,

善與人同 Shan-yü-jên-t'ung.
(Sacrificing self to do good to others.)

The Rev. W. Muirhead,

行善有術 Hsing-shan-yu-shu.
(Full of schemes of benevolence.)

E. Cameron, Esq.,

以善及人 I-shan-chi-jen.
(Extending benevolence to his fellow men).

J. Macgregor, Esq.,

惻隱為懷 Tsé-yin-wei-huai.
(Possessing a sympathising heart.)

PHENOMENAL RECOGNITION!

(From the *Chinese Times*.)

[The great event of the season! Chinese Mandarins crowning poor missionaries and rich merchants with great crowns! Buttons, decrees, tablets, all ushering forth from the Dragon Throne! Wonderful! Wonderful!! Great Chinese officials have considered the fact that when they donate ten or a hundred taels to a foreign hospital or school or other Christian exploit, immediately the fact is published abroad for the grateful recognition of Christendom. Hearing that foreigners have contributed some Tls. 400,000, and have distributed it all for the people of their own jurisdiction, they have shaken themselves from China's ancient sleep, and have patted multitudes of outside barbarians on the back, and hope to stick a button on the head of the benevolent.]

The band had ceased playing in Victoria Park, the musicians with their instruments had defiled through the postern gate, and by twos and threes the white-robed figures who had been loitering among the shrubs, listening to the strains, and making furtive invasions (in high heels) of the tennis courts, had slipped quietly away to their respective homes, leaving the airy scene a solitude. For I alone, thinking to steal yet one more peaceful hour from the balmy night, composed myself for reflection or for dreams, as chance might determine, on a bench within the dark shadow thrown by the crescent moon from the walls and turrets of the Town Hall. No wind stirred the smallest twig, and the gardens were bathed in soft delicious light, wooing to reverie. Scarcely was I seated when a faint clanking sound told me that the gate was locked for the night, but overcome with the sweet odours and fascinated by a scene so suited for a midsummer night's dream, I yielded myself up with more than resignation to the silent influence of the hour. As when one's senses slowly float away under a strong opiate I saw the objects round me become hazy, then merge into each other, then change places, and move about as if to the sound of some slow music, to me inaudible. Gradually they assumed the form of animate objects, which seemed to whisper to each other in an earnest manner, and anon certain figures shaped themselves more distinctly out of the promiscuous assembly, until at length I could mark four forms of the human kind large and luminous, which, as they approached me nearer, were clearly recognisable as great

personages in China. What surprised me most was that, notwithstanding the heat of the weather, these grand personages were clothed from head to foot in silks, satins, bonnets and boots, even the peacock's feathers not being wanting. Observing them with rapt attention as they paced up and down the broad walk between the geraniums and the lilacs, I became greatly interested, when sounds reached me, faint, indeed, at first, but waxing more distinct as I listened, and I perceived that my mysterious visitants were engaged in serious conversation. To catch the words as they fell from the mouths of the great men seemed to me to be no easy matter, but when I perceived that it had reference to recent occurrences, and to the well-being of innumerable multitudes of the Chinese race, my powers of hearing seemed to be preternaturally stimulated, so that not a tone or an aspirate was lost.

The first, and apparently the eldest of the four men was no other than the Viceroy of Nanking whom I had seen in 1884 when I accompanied General Mesny on a visit to H. E. to urge him to cover the land and fill the air with the Lartigue Railway. Tseng spoke to the following effect. He said that he had purposely come all the way to Tientsin to consult about the honours to be scattered abroad to the outlying foreigners. He said he felt himself largely responsible for all this famine boom, having made an appeal direct to the benevolent of Shanghai, and having thereby aroused the energies of a committee of worthy men. While he asked no honour for himself, he thought the officials who had honestly distributed the money of the foreigners should be honoured, in which sense he had already memorialised the Throne. He rejoiced that no missionaries had particularly interfered, and felt it no part of his duty to make mention of the foreigners, save only General Mesny and the contributors as a mass. Perhaps the General's rank, however, would satisfy him without further mention, seeing that he had granted him an interview at Nanking. As for the donors, he felt it a burden on his honour to tell the Throne about them, and to let it be announced in the *Peking Gazette*.

So far the grave and reverend ruler of Kiangnan.

The next in order was a brisk and sprightly man, of middle age, with a bronzed face and his skirts tucked up as if he had been riding. I would not have recognised him but for his frank and open countenance, but though I had not seen him before there was no mistaking the Manchu Governor of Manchuria, who, as he spoke, smiled upon me. I seized his smile and grasped his words. He remarked on the good intentions of foreigners, and said the relief had been a blessing to him, since it enabled him to transport grain to Shantung and Chihli. He, too, had thought some reference should be made in public to the foreign guests, and so he had come to the Tientsin Park to consult with his dear friends and colleagues. As the Viceroy from Nanking was going to memorialise the Throne on foreign donors in a lump, he thought perhaps he had no further duty except to approve. "Ah, no," the Viceroy struck in, "you don't get under my sunshine that way. You, too, must show how grateful you are." So the Governor felt the beat of his heart, and then stated his dilemma. He said that over there in the jurisdiction there were Catholic and also Protestant distributors, he felt puzzled at the way to solve the riddle. He guessed he would pick out the English Consul, the Catholic Bishop, and one renowned Protestant, and send their names to the Throne.

The third man was one who carried a great reputation on his shoulders, the weight of which seemed to depress him a good deal, though his active life lent a kind of elasticity to his steps which dis-

tinguished him from his peers. This was the Governor of Shantung. He said his case was different from and harder than the others and he must ponder long and deep. He and the missionaries didn't agree very well just now, and it happened that the only persons distributing relief were these same troublesome missionaries, unless he included the aid of the English Consul, who, by the way, was also backing up the missionaries. He acknowledged that most of the money had come to his province, and multitudes had been helped. Of course some recognition must come from him as well as the poor people. But here was the bother, all the distributors were missionaries, and a fearful batch of them, too. He guessed he would end the matter, and satisfy his conscience by lumping the distributors together as the Viceroy from Nanking lumped the contributors together.

The fourth figure was tall and erect, solemn, resolute, and sad. No one could mistake him, since his likeness had adorned every pictorial newspaper in the world and had once on a time given the tone to a new brand of bottled beer. As the larger body attracts the lesser, so the three gravitated to the habitat of the fourth, who felt at home in the vicinity of Victoria Road, which was only a couple of miles from his Viceregal Palace. Needless to mention the name of His Excellency, who said he felt pleased to see others following in his footsteps, and memorialising the Throne about foreigners. As for missionaries, he sympathised just now with his friend Chang Yao, and favoured only a general mention of the missionaries. As to the general idea of publicly recognising the foreign relief, he had no doubt of his duty. Since no money had yet come to his jurisdiction, he would merely lend the support of his name to the memorials of his three friends. In addition he would make special reference to the Queen of England and the Mansion House Fund. Surely this was fair to the foreign philanthropists, and was in accordance with Western notions, when receiving marked favours from others in times of distress. At this, the other three melodiously exclaimed, "Hao!"

The moon had long sunk to rest in the bosom of the Western plain. The black shadow of the gorgeous pile had vanished, and instead, the front of the building reflected from its grey bricks and red window frames the yellow light which began to peer from over the military school. The Astor House cocks were crowing, the magpies were flitting and chattering; and behold, it was day! Then I perceived the reason why my nocturnal visitors wore the winter uniform. The truth is that the four personages were not there at all, only a spiritual presentment of them, and spirits are not in the least incommoded by furs and silk and satin boots. The whole thing was, in short, a dream!

RIP SNORTER.

THE DIFFERENTIATING WASTE WATER METER.

Through the courtesy of Mr. A. P. Wood, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Waterworks Co., we have seen one of Deacon's Differentiating Waste Water Meters at work. Mr. Wood introduced the system into Shanghai for the purpose of detecting underground leaks; and we were so much struck with the extreme delicacy and sensitiveness of the instrument, that we feel sure a short description will be interesting to some of our readers.

Upon the main supplying each district a waste water meter is placed and the valves so arranged that the whole of the water supplying that district passes through the meter. When no water is passing, the counterbalance weight holds the carriage and its pencil at the top of the stroke,

being then zero level. Directly a flow takes place, the carriage and pencil are drawn down and the pencil indicates on the paper placed on the drum, which is worked by a damp-proof clock revolving every twenty-four hours, the quantity of water passing. So sensitive is the meter that the opening of a half-inch tap is at once shown by the fall of the pencil and the quantity of water drawn recorded. If a leak exists, the pencil instead of returning to zero as it ought in the dead of night, when no water is being used, remains and indicates by a straight line on the revolving drum the actual quantity of waste. A night inspection is then held and by carefully closing the valves, the leak is so located between two valves, that the actual position either in the roadway or a consumer's service pipe is easily discovered, on the ground being opened the following day.

When it is realised that the waste from a leak no larger than an ordinary needle is 180 gallons in the 24 hours, it can easily be understood how great are the advantages derived from the introduction of this system.

When the wind is from the south-west, you toss sleeplessly on your mat, and think that perhaps a cold bath would make you sleep after it; but you do not know that down in the street near you an equally sleepless meter is recording the moment at which you turned on and turned off your tap, and the exact amount of water you used; but that is what Deacon's Differentiating Waste Water Meter is doing day and night, accurately and unweariedly.

NOTES FROM NATIVE PAPERS.

Judge Wang Chi-ch'un of Canton city on 30th June found it necessary to remove the species of pillar letter box which he had established at his Yamén gate to receive petitions. Various rumours are going about Canton as to the Judge's reason for removing the box. Some said mischievous people dropped in papers commenting rudely on foreigners, thus making His Lordship very angry. Others, that parsimonious litigants, wishing to save legal expenses, disobeyed the Judge's notice, (issued when he started the box), that plaintiffs' petitions which defendants were to see and answer, were not to be dropped in this secret manner, but openly presented on the regular Court days, 3rd, 8th, 18th 23rd, and 28th of each month. We are unable to state ourselves why the Judge removed the box, as we do not know.

A Proclamation has appeared, signed by the two District Magistrates of the City of Canton, threatening with punishment all persons who shall print, or shall hawk about the streets, broad-sheets containing any news whatever about the acting of the Government or of the Officials in its employment, whether true or false; so that the minds of the people may not be disturbed by unfounded rumours. [This evidently does not refer to regular newspapers].

When the *Smith* and *Cass* returned to Formosa, a Committee of Management was formed for those two steamers under the presidency of Prefect Chang. The Governor of the Island has placed the war-vessels *Fuh-po*, *Fei-tsieh*, and *Hai-king* under the management of this Committee, which pays all salaries of officers, expenses of coaling etc., monthly. The free passage-tickets formerly granted to officials returning from Formosa to China by these war-vessels, will for the future not be issued.

A letter from *Haiphong* says:—The French Resident here lately sent a letter to the insurgent chief, to inform him that the French Viceroy would soon arrive with an overwhelming force, against which it would be hopeless to continue to maintain the unequal struggle; and that he counselled him as a friend to submit while there was yet time. An Annamese military officer was sent to convey this missive, accompanied by a little Annamese

boy carrying a betel-nut box. The insurgent chief had both the envoys beheaded, and their heads exposed on poles; and sent a man back with the original letter and box, the latter filled with gold and silver, to show that he was determined to hold out to the last.

Siam, a little sparsely-populated country in the distant South, for long refused allegiance to our Great Land, like a praying mantis pushing back an advancing chariot with his little claws. But now for 200 years she has been submissive to the behests of him who sits on the Dragon Throne. In the eighth moon of this year a new ruler will be crowned as king, and take to consort a Queen, with dazzling pomp. A merchant of Ch'ao-chow Fu, Kuangtung, long a resident in Siam and loaded with favours by the King, was lately commissioned to proceed to Canton to buy rosewood cabinets, silk embroideries, etc., to the value of over Tls. 10,000. This Chinese merchant has presented the King with a couple of boards, containing each 11 characters beautifully carved, praising the King as one of those virtuous princes whom the Son of Heaven views with special favour. —*Hu Pao*.

Hsüeh Fu-ch'eng, the new Minister to England and France, having received his credentials from the Emperor at Peking, arrived about 30th June at Tientsin, and put up at the Ch'eking Guild-house. After an interview with the Viceroy Li Hung-chang, the Minister left for Shanghai, whence, having made a short visit to Weisih, his native place, he leaves for England in the 8th or 9th moon. [He arrived here yesterday by the *Haean*.]

The exertions made by the authorities to protect the people from being poisoned with the oil expressed from cotton seeds, with which unprincipled dealers adulterate the bean-oil used for culinary purposes, have been already reported in our columns. Poppy-seed oil is another thing we must warn our readers against. It looks and tastes like linseed oil, but eaten with brinjals it is capable of causing death. Linseed oil, though dearer than bean-oil, is a very popular accompaniment to the brinjal, or egg-plant.

At the end of June Ts'eng Kuo-chüan, Viceroy of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhui, memorialised the Throne respecting the indemnity awarded to the victims of the riot at Chinkiang during the 1st moon. Fifteen houses were damaged or destroyed, including the British Consulate, and the amount of the indemnity is Tls. 105,267. The Viceroy has written separately to the Board of Revenue and the Tsung-li Yamén on the subject. He suggests that the money should be paid by the Chinkiang Customs. The Emperor has referred the Viceroy's proposition to the Board of Revenue for consideration. —*Shên Pao*.

The *Shên Pao* gives the following scraps of news from Corea amongst the desultory notes which a correspondent continues to send from that country:—

An American whom the King sent to the Huang-hai and P'ing-yang provinces to report on gold mines has returned unsuccessful, having been set upon by the natives and very severely beaten.

Chinese who arrive in Corea must report themselves at the Chinese Consulate and receive a passport. There are three classes of passport, at \$2, \$1, and 50 cents. Great numbers of refugees are arriving from distressed Shantung, about 100 by every steamer from Chefoo, and Yüan, the Chinese Resident, and the Consul, Mr. Hung, have arranged to issue provisional passports to all such *gratis*, good for one month, until they can afford to pay the fee.

The King has borrowed \$200,000 from France. The Seoul people lately have been as civil to foreigners as if they were mandarins, and as rude to Chinese as if they were slaves.

There has been severe fighting in Fukien. On 29th June, telegrams were received by the

Viceroy at Foochow from both the Taotai of Yen-p'ing and K'ien-ning, and the Prefect of Yen-p'ing Fu, (延平府) stating that on 28th June they received despatches from General Liu describing an attack made by him a week previously on the rebels, whom they found, to the number of 600 or 700, in their boats at Fu T'un. He opened a fusillade and cannonade on them simultaneously at night and killed over 100, and they fled, after such a feeble attempt to return the fire that only six of General Liu's men were wounded. Our men then made a charge in pursuit; the rebels rallied and fought desperately, losing ten more men, including four chiefs. The prisoners made were sent to the Shun-ch'ang (順昌) Magistrate.

The climate of Formosa does not appear to suit the Chinese troops. About one in every five of the recruits raised in Wuhu last autumn for back-woods service in the Beautiful Island has already died of fever, and the rest are too feeble to be of any use as fighting men. The General in command, by permission of the Governor of Formosa, shipped 500 of the survivors from Yün-kwa Kiang to Kelung per war-vessel *Fei Tsieh*, whence, after inspection, they continued their voyage in the same vessel to Chinkiang, where they were disbanded. —*Shên Pao*.

At a place called Yao Wu, North of Tientsin River, there is a date-tree growing in the compound of a paper manufacturer; old and deeply rooted in the ground, with branching foliage spreading like a fan, it is the admired of all beholders. After the 4th July when the rain ceased this old tree was found to have suddenly shifted its position about five feet, but was growing as healthily as ever. Great numbers of people came out to look at it, but none could explain the strange phenomenon, which we leave to students of natural history to explain as best they can. —*Hu Pao*.

Saw Reports.

H.B.M.'S SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 19th July.

Before Sir RICHARD RENNIE, Chief Justice.

WONG-ZUN TAI v. WILLIAM GOODFELLOW.

This was a claim of Tls. 408.10 for some extra work put into some houses built by the plaintiff, a contractor for the defendant under a contract.

Mr. DRUMMOND appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT appeared for Mr. BROWETT, who was too unwell to conduct the case himself.

The plaintiff's petition is as follows:—

1.—The plaintiff is a Chinese subject carrying on business at Shanghai as a builder and contractor.

2.—The defendant is a British subject and is in the employment of the Shanghai Gas Company.

3.—In pursuance of a contract entered into between the parties on the 22nd day of Feb., 1888 the plaintiff agreed to build and has since built for the defendant two semi-detached houses near the Rifle Range in Hongkew.

4.—In addition to the work done under the said contract the plaintiff at the request of the defendant has done certain extra work and has provided and used certain extra materials in and about the construction of the said houses.

5.—The account for the work done and materials supplied under the circumstances set out in the last preceding paragraph is annexed to this petition and amounts to the sum of Tls. 408.10.

6.—The plaintiff has applied for payment of the said sum of Tls. 408.10 but the defendant has not paid the same.

The plaintiff therefore prays:—

1.—That the defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the said sum of Tls. 408.10 with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. till payment.

2.—That the defendant may be ordered to pay the costs of this suit.
3.—That the plaintiff may have such other and further relief as the nature of the case may require.

(Signed) W. V. DRUMMOND,
Counsel for Plaintiff.

PARTICULARS OF PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM.

To raising foundation wall of main building and servants' quarters ...	88.00
New windows to roof and platform with hand rails ...	59.00
Filling up ditch, &c., 45 fongs of mud ...	27.00
Stone cope and wooden railing to boundary wall (25ft. long) ...	30.00
2.6-in. walls to verandah ...	12.00
10 pairs of different sizes door windows ...	60.00
Fixing figured glass to 2 arch openings ...	7.00
2 joists ...	20.00
180ft. drain pipe ...	9.00
110ft. boundary wall ...	65.00
3 cesspools with str ...	15.00
10ft. brick drain one covers ...	3.00
90ft. V drain + ...	9.00
70ft. do. to main building ...	3.50
2 stone steps to servants' quarters ...	.60
aks with iron grating ...	
Total. Tls. 408.10	

Answer.

1.—The defendant admits the first four paragraphs in the petition.

2.—In answer to paragraph 5 of the petition the defendant admits the items of the particulars of the plaintiff's claim to the extent and amount set forth in schedule "A" hereto annexed but with regard to the items set forth in schedule "B" hereto annexed the defendant denies any liability in respect of the same on the ground that they represent work which according to the terms of the contract dated the 22nd day of February 1888 and made between the plaintiff and defendant the plaintiff was bound to perform.

3.—And for further answer to the plaintiff's petition and by way of set-off or counter claim, the defendant says that certain portions of the work done and materials used in and about the construction of the said two houses have since such construction proved defective.

4.—That the defendant has had the said two houses inspected and has been informed that it would be necessary to expend the sum of Tls. 375 at least in order to remedy the defects existing in and about the construction of the said two houses.

5.—That such defects were not perceptible when defendant took possession of the said houses but have become apparent recently.

6.—That by the hereinbefore mentioned contract made between the plaintiff and the defendant the plaintiff guaranteed the said houses for a period of one year from the date of completion and that such period of one year has not yet expired.

The defendant therefore prays:—

1.—That the plaintiff may be ordered to pay to the defendant the sum of Tls. 155.90 being the amount of defendant's counter claim less the amount admitted by defendant as being due from him to plaintiff as shown by Schedule "A" together with the whole costs of this suit.

2.—That the defendant may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

(Signed), HAROLD BROWETT,
Counsel for Defendant.

Mr. DRUMMOND, in opening the case for the plaintiff, pointed out that, under Rule 53, the defendant should have filed particulars of his set-off. The contract referred to in the petition was written in English, and although his client had signed it, he had done so in ignorance of the fact that it contained any sort of guarantee that the building should remain in repair for a year after its completion.

His LORDSHIP said it was not for him to encourage Chinese contractors in not reading and understanding the contracts they entered into.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT said that he was in a position to prove that plaintiff brought his own interpreter, who fully explained to him the provisions of the contract.

Mr. DRUMMOND then read a letter which he had received from Mr. Browett on the 11th of April enclosing a cheque for

Tls. 111.10 in settlement of the matter. Plaintiff, however, would not accept that settlement, but the latter proved that at that date defendant was willing to settle at that figure, although now he counter-claimed for a much larger amount. He would now call.

JOHN MYRIE CORY—I am an Architect and fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. I have been carrying on business about 16 years. On 12th April I was employed by the plaintiff to examine the two houses. I went over the various items in the contract and examined the workmanship carefully. I produce the ground plan of the building. In my opinion the items charged in plaintiff's claim are reasonable in amount and are not work that should have been included in the contract.

I have examined the contract and workmanship done under it and I am of opinion that the workmanship was as good as could be expected under the contract. The price was I think very low. I noticed some defects in the construction when I visited the work. Some of the woodwork had considerably shrunk, but that I consider must have been expected considering the price agreed upon. The work generally was rather rough, but there was no other defect.

Cross-examined by Mr. WAINEWRIGHT—I read over the contract carefully before I visited the houses. I only went there once. I only examined one of the houses, that occupied by Mr. Goodfellow. The plaintiff was with me and showed me the ditch that had been filled up. Judging from the plan I do not think the words of the contract about raising the ground cover this work. The plans were given me by the plaintiff. I do not think drains are included in the contract. I think that any important matter not mentioned in the specification or shown on the plan must be treated as extra work and paid for extra. I think anyone who could draw plans and specifications ought to be able to form an idea as to whether the price was reasonable or not.

By the COURT—I should say that damage arising between 11th and 24th April from the shrinking of woodwork would not be the fault of the contractor.

WONG-ZUN-TAI, cautioned—I am a builder and contractor and have been in business here as such for the last ten years. I recognise the contract I signed. Mr. Goodfellow first read over a draft of the contract and I subsequently, three days afterwards, signed another copy which was not read over to me. When I signed it I did not know whether there was any clause about a guarantee. Sometimes after the work is concluded I give a guarantee which, however, only refers to the roof. Sometimes it is a verbal guarantee, sometimes it is a separate document. The houses I agreed to build were to be cheap. Mr. Goodfellow said he could not afford the price for a first class house. I made a plan, but Mr. Goodfellow did not like it, so I got a man to make another for which I paid Tls. 10. Mr. Goodfellow was satisfied with that one. My claim against defendant as set out in the petition is correct.

Cross-examined by Mr. WAINEWRIGHT—I furnished Mr. Goodfellow with a tender for the work, the amount of the tender was Tls. 4,140 which was subsequently increased to Tls. 4,225 and for that sum I contracted to build the houses. I wanted more, but the defendant cut me down. I showed a friend of mine, a clerk in Mr. Morrison's and Gratton's office, the rough draft of the contract. He can understand English and he explained the contract, but he did not mention any guarantee to me. Mr. Goodfellow did not tell me he wanted first-class wood. During the course of construction he asked me to put in another joist. He said he should like a foreign architect to see the work—I made no objection. Mr. Goodfellow told me that in places that were not seen, I need not put in good wood.

This concluded plaintiff's case.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT then called SAMUEL JOHN MORRIS—I am an Engineer and Architect of over 30 years' experience. I have examined the houses, the subject of this action. I was asked to look at them by Mr. Goodfellow. My opinion is that both in material and workmanship they are inferior. The upper floor has sunk about an inch, and the dining room floor also. This I should say is the result of bad work; the doors and windows don't fit, the walls are out of plumb, the wood is very much mixed, not all Singapore wood. The pillars on the verandah are not all hard-wood. In my opinion the work and materials were not so good as Mr. Goodfellow might have expected for the price. The price of material was very cheap at the time. It would cost between Tls. 350 and Tls. 400 to put the building in the state it ought to be. I should certainly understand that under the contract the contractor should put in drains. A house cannot be said to be finished without drains.

Cross-examined by Mr. DRUMMOND—I am a Civil and Mining Engineer, not an Architect by profession. I should say that the sinking of the floor about an inch would indicate bad workmanship.

Re-examined—I think the window frames and doors have shrunk to an undue extent. The contractor replaced some of them at my suggestion.

The Court adjourned at noon till 9.30 a.m. to-morrow.

Mother Seigel's OPERATING PILLS, FOR CONSTIPATION, SLUGGISH LIVER, &c.,

UNLIKE many kinds of cathartic medicines, do not make you feel worse before you feel better. Their operation is gentle, but thorough, and unattended with disagreeable effects, such as nausea, griping pains, &c.

Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition.

The best remedy extant for the bane of our lives—constipation and sluggish liver.

These Pills prevent fevers and all kinds of sickness, by removing all poisonous matter from the bowels. They operate briskly, yet mildly, without any pain.

If you take a severe cold, and are threatened with a fever, with pains in the head, back, and limbs, one or two doses of **Seigel's Operating Pills** will break up the cold and prevent the fever.

A coated tongue, with a brackish taste, is caused by foul matter in the stomach. A few doses of **Seigel's Operating Pills** will cleanse the stomach, remove the bad taste, and restore the appetite, and with it bring good health.

Oftentimes disease, or partially decayed food, causes sickness, nausea, and diarrhoea. If the bowels are cleansed from this impurity with a dose of **Seigel's Operating Pills**, these disagreeable effects will vanish, and good health will result.

Seigel's Operating Pills prevent ill-effects from excess in eating or drinking. A good dose at bedtime renders a person fit for business in the morning.

These Pills, being Sugar-coated, are pleasant to take. The disagreeable taste common to most pills is obviated.

FOR SALE BY ALL CHEMISTS,
DRUGGISTS, & MEDICINE VENDORS

PROPRIETORS:

**A. J. WHITE, LIMITED,
LONDON, ENG.**

(2 alt.) o-a-f ti 37

TO THE DEAF.—A Person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to NICHOLSON, 21, Bedford Square, London, W.C., England.

28se 8

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

MARRIAGES.

At the Cathedral, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 16th July, 1889, by the Ven. Archdeacon Moule, B.D., GEORGE FREDERICK SCHROEDER, Chief Engineer, Chinese Telegraph Steamer *Feechen*, eldest son of George Schroeder, of Hanover, Germany, to ANNE, second daughter of the late John Henry ROGERS, of Glasgow, Scotland, and formerly Chief Engineer in the P. & O. Co.'s service.

At St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Kiukiang, China, on Saturday, the 13th July, 1889, by the Rev. Edward S. Little, EDMUND SANDSTEDT, of Karlsham, Sweden, to HARRIETTE KAY, third daughter of J. H. PARKER, Esq., Frilford, Berks, England.

DEATHS.

At Hankow, on the morning of the 11th instant, ERIC TULLOH, infant son of Stuart and Louisa Smith, aged 8 months 21 days.

On the 1st June, at Wolverhampton, England, the Rev. FREDERICK FOSTER GORGH, for many years C.M.S. Missionary at Ningpo, aged sixty-four.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Saikio Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mrs. and Miss Maun and child, Rev. J. C. Ferguson, Miss M. C. Robertson, Mrs. S. Walker, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Wood and 2 children, Miss Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. Goldmann and 2 children, Messrs. C. J. Woodward, F. E. Reilly, R. E. Wainwright, A. S. Millard, Fujetsu, Salimayo Yasoka, and Dr. E. Wood. For Shimoneki—Mr. Yokasawa Murs. For Kobe—Dr. and Mrs.

Park and infant, Mrs. Fisher, Rev. L. A. Gould, Messrs. A. W. White, H. Okada, Kenkes and S. Ja. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Mowat, Thomas Doherty, Mrs. N. Sutherland, Mrs. Gould, Messrs. E. B. Jones, A. B. Menzies and Chiarini's Circus Troupe (23 in cabin). For Liverpool—Messrs. J. Harsfield and R. Harsfield.

Per str. *Yokohama Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mrs. Y. Duer and 2 children, Dr. and Mr. W. E. Macklin, Rev. J. E. Bear, Messrs. A. Rozario, M. Joshiuiki, H. Bento, O. Hidenham, C. H. Clifford and A. C. Ramsay. For Kobe—Rev. and Mrs. R. E. Abbey and 2 children, Rev. and Mrs. Hayes and 2 children, Miss E. L. French, Mr. and Mrs. W. Jones, and Mr. S. J. Caswell. For Yokohama—Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Winn and child, Miss Winn, Mrs. M. C. Nickels, Mrs. Harmonson and son, Messrs. Yeend Duer and Randle.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, for Pootoo—Messrs. A. Burman, R. M. Campbell, H. M. Bevis, G. W. Coutts, Fung Ming San and others.

Per str. *Huean*, for Chefoo—Mrs. Boussey, Messrs. T. Meyer and Adolf Achelis.

Per str. *Yangtze*, for Hongkong—Messrs. Getley and Hastedt.

Per str. *Taiwo*, for Chinkiang—Mr. T. W. Kingsmill.

Per str. *Glucius*, for Foochow—The Misses (2) Newcomb, and Mrs. Van Es.

Per str. *Ada*, for Hongkong—Mrs. and the Misses Sievwright, Mrs. Figueiredo, 11 children and lady's companion, Mrs. Scott, Messrs. E. L. monnier, Isadore Noel, Marc Deroche, G. A. Link, Lo Yung Heng, Yang Hong Yuen and Heng Yung Wo. For Saigon—Mr. T. B. Fortin. For Singapore—Mrs. A. Grindlad. For Marseilles—Mrs. Pagani, Messrs. N. White, Ant, Plantecoste, Kasalnik ff, Kenbnikoff, W. G. Gordon, and Trubnikoff.

Per str. *Taisang* for Hongkong—Mr. M. F. Carvalho.

Per str. *Kowshing*, for Chefoo—Mrs. Evans and 2 children, and Mr. C. O. Liddell.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Dresden*, from Bremen—Mr. Van Loche, From Port S id—Mr. and Mrs. Buolin, Mrs. Warth. From Southampton—Mr. Warphi. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Rigetrary, Mr. Fabricius.

Per str. *Yokohama Maru*, from Yokohama, &c.—Mrs. and Miss W. Newton, Misses Isabel and Norah Blechyuden, Messrs. H. Laxton, Grin, S. J. Caswell, P. J. Sjolund, Shlitta and A. W. Harvey.

Per str. *Yiksang*, from Tientsin—Mr. W. Dickinson.

Per str. *Yuenwo*, from Hankow—Mr. J. Reddie.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Rudland and child.

Per str. *Ichang*, from Ningpo—Messrs. Smith and Cockburn.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Hankow—Mrs. Oxley and child, Messrs. Mobshy and Collins.

Per str. *Haean*, from Tientsin—Messrs. Twentyman, Berthet and Ljunglof.

Per str. *Amoy*, from Hongkong—Mr. Wagner.

Per str. *Kiangyung*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Abbey, Mr. and Mrs. Macklin, Messrs. du Jerdein, Kingsmill and Westall.

Per str. *Haechang*, from Wenchow via Ningpo—Mr. Swanson.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Messrs. H. Bevis, G. Cootte, R. M. Campbell, A. Burman and P. Grey.

Per str. *Ningpo*, from Hongkong—Messrs. Sch öler and Brewer.

Per str. *Haeling*, from Tientsin via Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Fitz Henry, Mr. H. Fitz Henry, Masters (2) Fitz Henry, Mrs. Wm. Forbes, Messrs (2) Forbes and European maid, and Mr. Shen.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Mr. F. Pettus.

Per str. *Ng nkin*, from Hankow—Messrs. Maltby and Budd.

Per str. *Tungchow*, from Tientsin via Chefoo—Mrs. and Miss Winn and infant.

Per str. *W. Cores de Vries*, from Hankow—Mr. King and son, and Mr. Brockwoldt. From Chinkiang—Mr. Bear.

Per str. *Kowshing*, from Taku Bar—Mr. Mrs. and Miss Feindel and 3 children, Miss Birdsall, Rev. W. and Mrs. Jones, and Mr. Shooling.

Per str. *Fungshun*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Mrs. and Miss Tisdall and child, Mrs. Bassett and child.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer		WIND.		Hygrom-		Ther-	
	at 9 A.M.		Direction		eter at 9 A.M.		mometer in shade	
	10 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Force.	Dir.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.
July								Initials.
14	29.90	76.0	E.S.E.	2	76.0	74.0	80.0	74.0 c.
15	29.90	76.5	S.E.	3	78.5	75.0	80.0	73.0 c.
16	29.89	81.0	E.S.E.	3	81.0	80.0	81.0	76.0 c.
17	29.88	83.0	S.E.	3	83.0	81.0	83.0	78.0 c.
18	29.86	83.5	S.S.W	3	83.5	81.5	87.0	79.0 b.
19	29.83	83.5	N.	3	83.5	81.0	88.0	80.0 c.
20	29.79	82.5	S.E.	2	82.5	80.0	85.0	78.0 c.

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b, blue sky; c, cloud; f, fog; h, hail; l, lightning; m, misty (hazy); o, overcast (dull); r, rain; a, snow; t, thunder; z, calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD and S. C. & C. GAZETTE.—Per Annum, Taels 12; Six Months, Taels 6.50. Three Months, 3.50—all payable in advance. Credit price, Tls. 13.15 per Annum; Subscriptions will be considered as renewed unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—Ten Lines (space *Bourgeois*) and under, *One Tael*; each additional line *One Tael*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, payable in advance.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received, and Single Copies sold, by Messrs. STREET & Co.,

30, Cornhill,

LONDON (E.C.)

Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.

Advertisement.

The Agra Bank, Limited.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling),

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

HEAD OFFICE:

NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET
LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES in Agra, Bombay, Bushire, Bussorah, Calcutta, Edinburgh, Kur-rachee, Lahore, Madras, Rangoon, Shanghai.

DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM DUNCAN, Esq.
WILLIAM LIVINGSTONE WATSON, Esq.
EDWARD EHRET DYSON, Esq.
WILLIAM LINDSAY ALEXANDER, Esq.
GEORGE FRANCIS MEWBURN, Esq.
JAMES ALEXANDER CRAWFORD, Esq.
(With power to increase.)

General Manager—W. S. D. BLACKHALL.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 %
" " " 6 " " 4 "
" " " 3 " " 3 "
On Current Account daily balances " 2 "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Every other description of Banking Business and money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

R. M. CAMPBELL,
Acting Manager.

30ju '88 5 Shanghai, 20th Dec., 1887.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 19th July, 1889.

PIECE GOODS.—The receipt of more favourable news from the North has led to a large business in Grey Goods this week, in which the American manufactures stand out prominently. The resumption of demand has been welcomed by Importers, who have shown great readiness to meet the market, so that no improvement is noticeable in prices, however, a quantity of goods that were practically immovable for months previously have begun to be taken now, which affords some relief. Both Newchwang and Tientsin have recovered from the late depression and appear to be anxious to receive supplies jutting from the clearances this week, which have been heavy. The up-river and Szechuen demand is very disappointing so far, and the market is dull and quiet for the special goods for those districts, the rainy season is probably not over yet, but there is no definite advice to go on, and we have simply to wait for the demand to come, which it is bound to do sooner or later.

We give on page 97 a comparative statement of the off-take of the two principal American manufacturers, and their English opponents, by the chief consuming districts during the first six months of the last four years, which shows how rapidly the former are regaining the supremacy they temporarily lost last year.

Our stocks are now based on the Chamber of Commerce figures as published last week, with the exception that instead of placing the whole of the *Heavy Bombay T-Cloths to English Sheetings*, we have put 30,000 pieces to 32-inch T-Cloths, 10,000 pieces to 36-inch T-Cloths and the balance, 49,560 pieces, to *Sheetings*, this, as far as we can learn, is more correct.

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—Sales aggregate fully 70,000 pieces, including—*Blue Cock* £1.35, *Black Dragon* £1.45, *Blue Globe* £1.52, *Blue Lion* £1.52½, *Red Dragon and Flag* £1.56, *Red Five Men* £1.60, *Blue Goose* £1.65, *Red Wheaten* and *Blue Cash* £1.70, *Red Pagoda* £1.70 (net), *Red Joss* £1.72, *Dragon and Spur* £1.73, *Guardman* £1.79, *Niekee Blue Dragon* £1.80, *Black 3 Cash* £1.80 net, *Silver Stamp and Hand and Branch* £1.85 and *Blue Dragon and 5 Old Men* £1.87½ less 1 per cent. The bulk of the business has again been in the better classes. The market is steady, especially for common makes, which advanced slightly at auction.

6-lbs. and 7-lbs.—There has been a good demand for the light weight goods this week and about 12,000 pieces have found buyers, while some large lots are still pending. Sales are:—5-lbs. *Green Anchor and Engle and Snake* £0.90, *Dog* £0.91, and 6-lbs. *Yellow Man and Flower* £0.92½/92½. The demand for the special auction chops has apparently subsided, and they show a heavy fall on previous prices. 7-lbs. are steady.

9.12-lbs. to 11-lbs.—The demand is slackening off as the season advances, and only a few private transactions are mentioned, amounting to about 10,000 pieces, at £2.06 for *Red Butterfly*, £2.07½ for *Black Dog*, £2.15 for *Two Flags*, £2.20 for *Blue Tiger*, £2.24 for *Blue Tea Caddy DDD*, and £2.44 for *Red and Gold Star T.X.F.* These prices are steady, but at the auctions a decline is noticeable in every case.

12-lbs.—Here, too, business shows a falling-off, the sales reported being under 10,000 pieces, the rates being, £2.27½ for *One Lancer*, £2.41½ for *Red Soldier*, and £2.55 for *Soldier A.A.*

White Shirtings.—The demand is still very light, but prices appear to have touched bottom for the present, the auction rates showing a slight recovery. The only sales mentioned are a further lot of *Taiping Eagle* at £2.02½ and *Koongping Blue Stag* at £1.86. There is not so much enquiry for the best makes, and *White Irishes* are very quiet.

T-Cloths.—The feeling is slightly better and rather more has been done, still the business is very small, sales being within 10,000 pieces:—*Pagoda* £1.05, *Blue 3 Fish* £1.20, *Red Tea Caddy* £1.21 and *Blue Dragon Flag* £1.26. Rates are looking up at auction, and we should soon see a more general demand.

Bombay.—Sales have taken place at low rates, 2,600 pieces *Blue Man* realising £0.92 for 6-lbs. and £1.01 for 7-lbs. Now the Chefoo market is showing some improvement there may be more chance of selling these goods.

Drills.—*English.*—A demand is gradually springing up, but so far business is restricted to small lots and only amounts to about 12,000 pieces, rates being very low for the commoner makes. *Double Dragon* £2.15, *Dragon XX* and *Black Bird and Snail* £2.20, *Eagle and Fish* £2.28, *Elephant and Snake* £2.30, *Two Lions* £2.55, *Crocodile* £2.65, *Beaver* £2.70 and *Niekee Dragon* £2.80 less 1%.

American.—A very large business has been put through this week, the dealers getting the goods on comparatively easy terms, considering their anxiety to buy. Settlements are just short of 100,000 pieces and make a big hole in the stock. The principal quotations are—*Blue Elephant and Prescott Dog* (7,500 pieces) £2.50, *Blue Joss B* £2.53, *Augusta Crescent* £2.57½, *Bear's Head* £2.57½, *Buffalo Head* £2.62½, *Boott Cock* (15,000 pieces) £2.62½/62½ (net) *Archer* (9,000 pieces) £2.65, *Stark Lion* (25,000 pieces) £2.64 (net), *Massachusetts Horse* (10,000 pieces) £2.63½/64 (net) and *Pepperell Dragon* (14,000 pieces) £2.77½ "to arrive" and £2.78 "spot." All these prices are less the usual 1% except where specially mentioned. The demand has been chiefly for Newchwang and prompt clearance is being experienced in most cases.

Jeans.—*English.*—There is more enquiry and sales have been made "to arrive," but on private terms. *Sin Wo Beaver* have been taken at £1.84, slightly mildewed.

American.—After a long absence these have again appeared on the market and have met with a very good reception. Goods which were sold to arrive at £2.18½ and £2.20 have changed hands at £2.26, and they are now quoted over £2.30 for *Pepperell*.

Sheetings.—*English.*—These goods have also experienced a fair demand at the low rates which have been established, ranging from £2.20 to £2.30. Over 35,000 pieces have been taken, the following being some of the prices—*Indian* £2.10, *Three Horse* £2.20, *Ibez* £2.22, *E-gle and Dragon* £2.22½, *Scarlet Lion* £2.23, *E-ro Lion* £2.26½, *Hammer Thrower* £2.26½ and *Sleigh* £2.30.

American.—The sales of these makes total up fully 75,000 pieces, comprised almost entirely of the lower qualities, the only standard chop being *Boott Cock* (8,400 pieces) at £2.69 less 1 per cent, the others being:—*Blue Hat XXX* (9,600 pieces) £2.22½, *Eagle X U* £2.30½ (net) *Eagle W* £2.32½ (net) *Augusta Crescent* (24,000 pieces) £2.35, *Blue Lion* 13½-lbs. (8,000 pieces) £2.36, *Grey Hound* £2.37, *Blue Joss B* (14,000 pieces) £2.37½ and *Clifton Peacock* £2.50. The market looks steady, in fact a slight advance has been offered on these prices in one or two instances.

Cotton Yarn.—*English.*—There has been more enquiry and business has been done, but particulars are withheld—prices are still unsatisfactory.

Bombay.—A quiet business has been done at rather higher rates for 10s., and steady for 20s. Sales amount to 1,692 bales, some of which were made just at the close of last mail.

No. 10s., 170 bales.—*Leopold* £50, *Sivadeshi* £50½/50½ *Alexandra* (Bullock) £52.10 and *Connaught* £52½.

No. 16s., 733 bales.—*Palki* £57½, *Suzeraine* and *Western India* £57½, *F. Petit (Fish)* £57.80/57.60, *Kunsara*, *Mundir* and *Alexandra* (Pagoda) £58½ and *E. D. Sassoon (Dragon)* £60½/60½.

No. 20s., 789 bales.—*Dholera (Calcutta)* £56½, *Albert* £57½, *National* £58, *Jubilee* £58½, *Amjad Bagh* £58½/58½, *Palki*, *Jamshed* and *F. Petit* £58½, *Star of India (Ring)* £58½, *James Greaves* £59, *Howard and Bullough* £59½, *Connaught* £59½, *Alexandra* (Eagle) £60 and *E. D. Sassoon (Dragon)* £63.

Fancy Goods.—The market is a little better, but clearances drag considerably. *Turkey Reds* are saleable in small quantities on the basis of £1.70 for 4-lbs. *Fisherman*. *Dyed Goods* are as dull as ever, but sales have been made of 1,000 pieces *Plain Coloured Italians* at £2.10 and 600 pieces *Figured* at £2.40. *Velvets* are going off rather better and prices keep fairly steady for the small lots at auction, the sale, privately, of 300 pieces 22-inch *Victoria* at £0.12.7 is also mentioned. *Velveteens* continue depressed. *Muslins* are very quiet but the few sales made show no alteration—2,000 dozen *Chintz Handkerchiefs* have realised £0.62½. *Prints* continue to go off fairly well and it is possible to move some things that have been quite stagnant for a long spell.

Woolens.—There is very little to say about these, a glance at the auction particulars below being sufficient to give an idea of the market. *Camlets* and *Long Eils* are drooping as a rule. *Lustings* are rather firmer, probably in consequence of the improved advices from Newchwang. Small sales have been made privately at previous rates and auction prices are looking up. *Spanish Stripes* are steady for the best makes, but common look weak. *Medium Cloth* is very depressed and realises very poor prices at auction, the demand being quite at a standstill. *Russian Cloth* should be going off now but we hear of no further sales.

Metals and Miscellaneous.—From Mr. Alex. Bielfeld's Report:—Business has continued tame and lifeless since last mail; there is very little to write about, and I refrain from giving quotations, which would in nearly every instance be a reproduction of last issue.

LEAD.—At auction on the 18th 60 tons Euthoven were cleared at £4. The market shows a firmer tone since, and L.B. is reported sold at £4.12½.

NAILED IRON.—With the exception of a sale of a parcel of Moukland, at £2.35, there has been nothing doing under this heading, and prices remain unchanged.

OLD IRON.—Arrivals are heavy and the demand is slack. 50 tons *Cart Tyres* were offered at auction yesterday, but bought in at £1.60. Further auction sales are advertised for to-day.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL SHVATING.—Native holders have met with a good demand and deliveries are fairly satisfactory.

SANDAL WOOD.—A cargo of some 400 tons ex *Iris* is reported sold at \$6.75.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.—Transactions have been almost nil. In *MATCHES* there is nothing moving. *SOAP* is selling in a small way at previous rates. *NEEDLES* are in no demand whatever at present. *DYKS AND COLOURS* are a dead stock and renewals contracts, even for the oldest chaps, are very rarely heard of. *WINDOW GLASS.*—1,000 boxes have been sold at \$2.55, and prices are fairly maintained. *BUTTONS.*—Small sizes continue in some request, and 75 cases No. 7 are reported done at \$26. *UMBRELLAS* are not wanted at anything near last quotations. *CANDLES.*—1,000 boxes 9 oz. have been sold at \$1.40; heavy weights are not enquired after.

Kerosene Oil.—The market has remained quiet throughout, and transactions have been confined to small sales among natives at \$1.52 to \$1.52½ for Devos, and \$1.42 to \$1.44 for Russian. Arrivals are 30,000 cases Devos per *Eudeavour* on 13 h instant.

Opium.—Closing quotations:—Malwa (new) \$415, (old) \$440, Patna (new) \$385, Benares (new) \$385.

EXPORTS.

Tea.—BLACK.—Demand has not been brisk during the past week and settlements reported only amount to 9,600 half-chests, nearly half of which have been shipped off on native account.

Prices have ranged from \$8½ for Common Shantams to \$26 for a flavoury second crop Keemun, shewing the same tendency as during the previous week, namely,—for good clean teas, firm,—for medium to common, dragging and weak.

STOCK 124,000 half-chests against 68,500 half-chests in 1888-1889.

GREEN.—The market is quiet and weak for Pingsueys, but a fair quantity has been shipped off on native account.

One chop of Teenkai has been shewn, and taken at \$25 per picul, and one Moyune chop at \$30½ per picul, it is too early to venture a decided opinion as to the general quality of the crop until more teas have arrived. Fychows have been settled to a fair extent at about previous rates.

STOCK—25,900 half-chests against 34,492 half chests 1888-1889.

SUMMARY OF SETTLEMENTS SINCE LAST MAIL.

Pingsuey.....	6,232 half-chests at \$13 a 28½ per picul.
Teenkai.....	364 " \$25 a ..
Fychow.....	2,301 " \$18½ a 23 "

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAI AND YANGTZE PORTS.

From the commencement of the season to date.

	1888-90.		1888-89.
	Black.	Green.	Total.
To Great Britain.....	25,258,965 lbs.	405,529	25,664,494 lbs.
Russia direct.....	17,299,899 "	"	17,299,899 "
America.....	1,330,813 "	1,775,968	3,106,781 "
	Black.	Green.	Total.
	32,101,815 lbs.	347,408	32,449,223 lbs.
	14,365,501 "	"	14,365,501 "
	1,159,163 "	905,630	2,064,793 "

Shares.—Hongkong Banks have changed hands for cash at 191 per cent. premium, 192½, 191 and 185; New O.B.C. gold warrants at £10 15s., ex div., exchange 4/2½ and 4/2½; Ch na Shippers' Mutuals at £14, exchange 4/2½ and 4/2½; Shanghai Tugs at \$82; North-China Insurances at \$330; China Traders' at \$81; Hongkong Fires at \$3.5 for cash and 400 for 31st December; China Fires at \$86, 86½ and 86; French Gas shares at \$145; Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares at \$215 and 217½; Co-operative Cargo-boats at \$50; Shanghai Land Investments at \$37, 36 and 35; Perak Sugars at \$25; and Sheridan Mines at \$225 and 226.

Exchange.—Sterling rates for the week have remained fairly steady and a moderate business has been transacted in Sterling and Rupees' Council drafts were allotted at 1/4½ Post, and 1/4½ T.T. A further special allotment is reported at 1/4½. Bar Silver has advanced 1/8 and is quoted 42½ per oz. Native interest is 28 cents, equal to 10½ per annum.

AUCTION SALES.

Auctions for the week ending 19th July comprised the following Goods:—

For the week.	Previous week.	Corresponding week last year.	For the week.	Previous week.	Corresponding week last year.
Grey Shirtings..... 26,920 pcs. against 27,748 pcs. and 21,235 pcs.			Velvets..... 120 pcs. against 90 pcs. and 150 pcs.		
White Shirtings..... 10,670 " " 7,160 " " 7,330 "			Velveteens..... " " " " " "		
T-Cloths..... 7,250 " " 6,450 " " 3,810 "			Cotton Yarn..... bales " " " " " "		
Drills, English..... 730 " " 440 " " 675 "			Camlets..... 1,370 pcs. " 1,040 " " 720 pcs.		
Jeans..... 400 " " 90 " " 460 "			Long Elle..... 600 " " 600 " " 400 "		
Sheetings, English..... 440 " " 660 " " 700 "			Lastings..... 420 " " 600 " " 700 "		
Turkey Reds..... " " " " " "			Spanish Stripes..... 586 " " 504 " " 702 "		

PIECE GOODS.

At Nie-kie, 13th inst.—

T-Cloths.—8-lbs.—290 pieces; Blue \$1.34/34½, Silver do. \$1.53/53½ and Four Butterfly \$2.01½.

White T-Cloths.—250 pieces; Four Butterfly \$1.57½/57½ and Stork \$1.67½/69½.

Velvets.—22-in.—Black—120 pieces; Double Dragon \$0.11, Lion and Flag \$0.11.25, Phoenix \$0.11.15, and Buffalo \$0.11.9.

Printed T-Cloths.—180 pieces; Assorted \$1.00/21½.

Figured Muslins.—200 pieces; Blue and White \$0.44½.

Twills.—140 pieces; Assorted, \$0.62½/75.

Cotton Spanish Stripes.—6 pieces; Scarlet \$0.20.1.

Striped Cotton Lastings.—Assorted—98 pieces; Fish and Spear \$1.46½/53½.

At Takoo, 16th inst.—

Grey Shirtings.—7-lbs.—750 pieces; Silver Steamboat \$1.22.

8-lbs.—2,750 pieces; Blue Eagle \$1.30½, Man Horse and Spear \$1.40, Silver Steamer \$1.53½ and Blue Dragon \$1.73½/74.

T-Cloths.—7 lbs.—2,050 pieces; Man Horse and Spear M.T. No. 2 1.20/20½ do. No. 1 \$1.22½, Silver Steamboat \$1.34½/34½, and Silver Dragon \$1.43½/43½.

8-lbs.—1,680 pieces; Man Horse and Spear M.T. No. 2 \$1.27½. and do. No. 1 \$1.33½/33½, Silver Steamboat \$1.47½, and Silver Dragon \$1.63½.

At Etch-lee, same day—

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—500 pieces; Blue Banana \$1.44 and Green do. \$1.66.

10-lbs.—1,000 pieces; Red Chong Yuen XXI \$1.92½/92½.

10.8 lbs.—250 pieces; Red Chong Yuen XXX \$1.95½/96.

Jeans.—English.—250 pieces; Tiger (Imperfects) \$1.69½/69½.

At Etcho, 17th inst.—

Grey Shirtings.—5-lb.—500 pieces; Red Peacock \$0.87.

7-lbs.—350 pieces; Red Peacock \$1.17½, and Black Tea Caddy XX \$1.29½.

8.4-lbs.—4,020 pieces; Black Tea Caddy XX \$1.52½/52½, Blue 3-Duck \$1.53½. Red Crab \$1.63½, Blue do. \$1.67½. Blue Bell XX \$1.77, Blue Tea Caddy DDD \$1.81½ and Blue 2 Tea Caddy \$1.89½.

10-lbs.—1,150 pieces; Red Crab \$1.97, Blue Crab XX \$2.00½/01½, Blue Tea Caddy CC \$2.17/17½, and Blue Tea Caddy DDD \$2.21½.

11-lbs.—250 pieces; Blue 2 Tea Caddy \$2.25½.

White Shirtings.—6.4-reed.—250 pieces; Red Tea Caddy \$1.44½/45.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—1,130 pieces; *Red Peacock* £1.00, *Red Tea Caddy* £1.19½ and 3 *Buffalo Head* £1.29/29½.

8-lbs.—300 pieces; *Red Tea Caddy* £1.30½.

Lenos.—120 pieces; *Green Dragon* £1.89½.

At Yuen-fong, 18th inst.—

Grey Shirtings.—6-lbs.—2,100 pieces; *Lotus* £0.90½, *Two Man* £1.00½ and *Blue 3-Students* £1.02/02½.

7-lbs.—1,950 pieces; *Blue Britannia* £1.23½/24½, *Blue 4-Sister* £1.36½ and *Blue 3-Students* £1.44.

8.4-lbs.—5,860 pieces; *Two Man* £1.35½/35½, *House* £1.37½/38, *Blue Britannia* £1.41½, *Blue 4-Sister* £1.54½, *Blue 3-Students* £1.54½, *Blue Double Shield* £1.61/61½, *Painted 3 Students* £1.80½/81 and *Five Brother* £1.76½.

10-lbs.—2,950 pieces; *Blue Britannia* £1.76½/76½, *Red Emperor's Birthday* £1.96/97, *Red Britannia*, £1.96½/97, *Red 3-Students* £2.04½/04½, and *Red 4-Sister* £2.19½.

10.12-lbs.—500 pieces; *Gold Britannia* £2.27½/27½.

11-lbs.—1,500 pieces; *Painted 3-Students* £2.36½/37.

12-lbs.—540 pieces; *Loe-Loe-Toong* £2.27½, *Soldier* £2.4½, and *Nine Lions* £2.43.

White Shirtings.—6.4-reed, 4,200 pieces; *House bright* £1.44/44½, and dull £1.43/43½, *Blue Double Lighthouse bright* £1.46½/47½, and dull £1.46/46½, *Gold 4-Sister* £1.57½/57½, *Running Deer* £1.71½ and *Black 3-Students* £1.73½.

72-reed.—5,970 pieces; *White and Gold 3-Students* £1.85½/85½, *Red 2-Sister* £1.86½/86½, *Red Double Lighthouse bright* £1.90, dull £1.87½/88, and *Red and Gold Star bright* £2.09½/10, dull £2.06½/07, and *Green and Gold 3-Students (Irish)* £2.51½.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—850 pieces; *Blue Lion* £1.19½/20, *Red Double Shield* £1.22, and *Red 3-Students* £1.36.

8-lbs.—900 pieces; *Blue Lion* £1.31½, *Eagle XX* £1.42½/43, and *Painted 3 Students* £1.64.

Drills.—English, 14 lbs.—460 pieces; *Black Flag Chief* £1.66½, *Britannia* £2.49½/50, and *Old Man Head* £2.59½/60½.

15-lbs.—270 pieces; *Running Deer* £2.13½/14.

Sheetings.—English, 14-lbs.—440 pieces; *Lion and Cloud* £2.13½/44½, and *Old Man Head* £2.55½/55½.

WOOLLENS.

Auctions—	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Dk. Gentian.	Green, and S. Green.	Orange and Yellow.	Ash & Lav.	White.	Purple.	Black.	Brown & Mag.	Mauve.	Lt. Gt. Mid. "	Sales Pcs.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
NIKKES, 13th inst.													
Fastings, 百禄, p.pc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 57½	...	...	...	40
Sales, pcs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	
Med. Cloth, Beggar, pp	...	0.67½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Sales, pcs.	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 0.43.85	
S. S'pes, B.T.I., p.yd.	0.42½/42.35	0.43.8	0.43.45	0.43.6	0.45.3	0.45.4	0.42½	0.45.6	0.40.85	0.46½	0.44.15	0.48.65	{ 0.43½
Sales, pcs.	96	6	18	12*	6	6	6	6	12	24	12	18	222
EEH-LEE, 16th inst.													
Camlets, A.A.A., p.pc.	9.00	.....	9.15	.....	9.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.22½	50
Sales, pcs.	20	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	
E-wo, 17th inst.													
Cloths, Man Horse, p.p.	9.20/25	.....	9.25/23	9.05	9.02½/05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00/01	.....	210
Sales, pcs.	100	.....	40	20*	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	
" Boat, p.p.	9.71/72	.....	8.84/87½	8.77	8.65/67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.87	.....	210
Sales pcs.	100	.....	30	20*	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	
Long Ells, H.D.B.p.p.	4.86/87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
Sales, pcs.	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" S'gle Phoenix	4.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Sales, pcs.	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
S. S'pes, S'gle Phoenix	0.39.7/39.8	.....	0.41.6/41.7	.....	0.39.9	.....	.....	.....	0.43½	.....	0.43.1	.....	234
Sales, pcs.	120	.....	96	.....	6*	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	
YUEN-FONG, 18th inst.													
Camlets, S.S.G. p.p.c.	9.75/77½	9.65/67½	9.85/87½	10.30	10.25/30	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.75	9.62½/67½	9.80/82½	400
Sales, pcs.	150	60	100	20*	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	20	20*	
" G.G.M., p.p.	10.25/27½	9.90	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.67½	9.92½	100
Sales, pcs.	40	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10*	
" S.S.H., p.p.c.	9.45/47½	9.10/12½	9.75	9.90	9.67½/70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.25/27½	9.75/77½	400
Sales, pcs.	160	90	80	10*	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20*	
Long Ells, G.G.L., p.p.	5.18/19	.....	5.33	5.30	.....	.....	.....	5.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Sales, pcs.	140	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Fastings, G.G.R., p.p.c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.75	.....	.....	9.07½	260
Sales, pcs. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	.....	.....	20	
" F.F.R., p.p.c.	.....	.....	7.52½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.80/82½	.....	.....	.....	160
Sales, pcs. ....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	
S. S'pes, T.T.B. p. yd.	0.46/46½	0.48	0.46½	0.50	.....	0.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.47	0.49½	120
Sales, pcs.	54	12	6	6*	.....	{ 0.45½	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	24	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Deliveries of ENGLISH and AMERICAN DRILLS and SHEETINGS to the principal Ports of Consumption during the first six months of the last four years.

Description.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.
DRILLS—English and Dutch—1889 pieces.	14,644	15,705	59,539	13,207
1888.....	17,330	18,640	81,190	14,710
1887.....	10,780	14,465	71,193	9,430
1886.....	19,570	10,979	70,978	5,415
DRILLS—American— pieces.				
1889.....	23,915	10,488	92,905	26,705
1888.....	24,020	4,735	96,490	18,080
1887.....	21,687	8,915	107,115	20,445
1886.....	23,740	16,610	119,575	66,225
SHEETINGS—English— pieces.				
1889.....	66,176	26,153	91,535	3,145
1888.....	82,029	97,330	203,597	49,400
1887.....	59,714	46,540	36,690	15,470
1886.....	84,202	32,450	19,973	11,360
SHEETINGS—American— pieces.				
1889.....	300	31,915	448,365	74,130
1888.....	1,360	15,710	378,936	57,865
1887.....	885	46,115	460,102	78,965
1886.....	8,990	113,830	594,860	78,895

QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.				DUTY.	QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.				DUTY.		
G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—				Tls. m. c.	PRINTED TWILLS—24/25 yds				Tls. m. c.		
6-lbs 39-in 38½-yds.....nom	pc.	0.87½	1.04	0.0.8 per pce.	50/52 ..	2.50	3.15	0.0.7 per 30 yd.			
7-lbs ..	1.05	1.45	Special ...		3.50	3.80					
8½ to 8½-lbs.....	1.20	2.00	TURKEY REDS—				0.1.5 per pce.				
D. Eagle and XX ..	1.90	1.93	24-yd 1½ to 3-lbs. 32-in, nom		pc.	0.60		1.35			
9 to 9½-lbs.....nom	1.65	1.90	Best ..		1.45	2.50	0.1.8 per pce.				
9½ to 10-lbs.....	1.80	2.40	VELVETS—Black, 22-in.....nom					0.10	0.15		
Dewhurst's, Best ..	2.22	2.65	VELVETEENS—Black, 18-in ..				0.10	0.15			
11 to 12-lbs English 36 in..	2.10	2.65	26-in ..				0.18	0.18			
12-lbs American 32/36 in..	2.20	2.60	BLUE DENIMS				0.03	0.04			
G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—					0.1.0	DIMITIES—12-yd 37-in ..				0.90	1.20
56-rd. 40-yds 36-in ..	pc.	1.25	1.35	41-in ..		1.00	1.60	0.0.6½ per pce.			
60-reed.....	1.30	1.45	MUSLINS—12-yd 42-in ..				0.45		0.60		
64 ..	1.35	1.80	YARN—COTTON—Nos. 28/32 ..				75.00	80.00			
64 .., Best and 60-reed ..	1.80	2.00	Bombay 16/20 ..				54.00	63.00			
72 to 80-reed ..	1.80	2.40	CAMLETS—English, 38 Scarlet				pc.	8.50	10.00		
Best ..	2.10	3.60	GG ..				10.50	10.50			
DRILLS, Am. 40-yd 30-in 14-lbs	pc.	2.50	2.85	SSG ..				9.85	9.87½		
English, .. 14 to 15-lbs ..	1.40	2.00	0.0.7½	HDB nom. ....				.....	.....		
Good to Finest ..	1.90	2.85		CPH ..				.....	.....		
Dutch, 14 to 14½-lbs.....nom	2.00	2.40		Dutch, 33 to 2 4-in nom.				15.00	18.00		
JAKES, Dh., 30-yd. 30-in 8½-lbs	pc.	1.50		1.80	Do. 37-in.....				7.25	23.00	
English, .. 8 to 8½-lbs ..	1.30	1.90		MEDIUM & BROAD CLOTHS ..				yd.	0.45	1.40	
American .. Beaver, nom.	1.90			0.0.8	SPANISH STRIPES, Assorted ..				0.30	0.55	
SHEETINGS—					HH ..				0.51		
Am., 40-yd. 36/38-in. 14lb. nom.	pc.	2.25			2.85	HDB Scarlet ..					
Eng., .. 14 to 16lb.	1.50	2.80			TTB ..				0.45½	0.46	
T. CLOTHS—					BTI ..				0.42½		
6-lbs 24-yd 32-in Ord., nom	pc.	0.75	1.05		CPH .. nom.				0.42½	0.43	
7-lbs ..	0.85	1.20	0.0.4		LONG ELLS—				0.1.2		
6-lbs Mexican.....	1.00	1.10			Scarlet, 24-yd GG.....	pc.	5.15	5.15			
7-lbs ..	1.00	1.35			HH ..	5.20	5.30	0.0.4½			
7-lbs Mexican Special chops	1.25	1.75			CPH nom.	4.95	5.00				
8 to 8½-lbs.....	1.35	1.95		UU ..	5.10	5.10	0.0.5				
Better kinds and XX nom.	1.65	2.00		HDB.....	4.90	4.95					
HANDKERCHIEFS—				V ..				5.00	5.00		
Size, 28 to 32-in ..	doz.	0.32½ to 0.57		0.0.2½ per doz.	Dove.....nom.				5.02½	5.40	
Brown ..	0.36	0.40			Sundries ..				3.50	5.40	
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—White.	pc.	1.80			2.00	Assorted. HH ..					
Dyed, nom ..	2.00	2.45	CPH ..				.....	.....			
BROCADES—White, 40-yd ..	1.85	2.00	GG ..				.....	.....			
Dyed ..	2.20	2.45	UU ..				.....	.....			
DAMASKS—Dyed, 40-yd, nom	2.25	3.50	LASTINGS, 30-yd ..				pc.	5.00	9.30		
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS .. nom	1.85	2.20	0.1.5		CRAPE LASTINGS, 30-yd nom				2.75	6.50	
CHINTZ—Assorted 25in. 28yds.	pc.	0.80			1.40	CRAPE LUSTRES ..				2.75	3.40
Blue ..	0.95	1.15			0.0.7 per pce.	PLAIN LUSTRES, Black.....				2.75	3.40
Brown.....nom	0.95	1.12		ORLEANS—Figured, 30-yd ..				2.10	2.75		
Scarlet ..	1.00	1.25		Special Colors & Patterns ..				2.50	3.30		

Per Clang of 141 inches.

Per Chang of 141 inches.

METALS.		QUOTATIONS.		SUNDRIES.		QUOTATIONS.	
JAPAN COPPER—Ore and Tiles.....		T.m.c.	T.m.c.	SUGAR—		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
TIN PLATES—Parson's and I. C. Coke. per box		14.00	@ 15.00	White, Canton, No. 1	per picul	4.70	@ 4.80
Decorated ..		3.85	4.00	White, Canton, No. 2	4.40	4.60	4.60
STREET, Bamboo ..		5.50	7.00	White, Canton, No. 3	4.00	4.20	4.20
TIN, Fok Chok ..		3.50	3.55	White, Swatow, No. 1	4.80	4.90	4.90
Sowkong ..		27.25	27.25	White, Swatow, No. 2	4.50	4.70	4.70
SPELTER, W. H. Remelted ..		26.50	26.75	White, Swatow, No. 3	4.10	4.30	4.30
Hard ..		5.40	6.00	Brown, Canton, Best.....	3.10	3.20	3.20
FIO IRON, Gartsherrrie No. 1		4.00	4.50	Common.....	2.60	2.80	2.80
No. 3		22.50	23.00	Swatow, Best.....	3.10	3.30	3.30
Common brands ..		20.50	21.00	Common.....	2.70	2.90	2.90
IRON WIRE, Nos. 11 & 21		18.00	19.50	PRIMER—Black ..	14.20	14.70	14.70
" " 14 & 25		4.00	4.10	White ..	26.00	27.00	27.00
" " 18 & 25		4.20	4.30	BATTANS—Best ..	4.30	4.80	4.80
IRON—Nail Rod—		4.05	4.20	Common ..	3.80	4.20	4.20
Jawes' Best ..		2.30	2.30	SAFAN WOOD.....per picul	2.80	3.00	3.00
Staffordshire ..		2.75	2.30	SANPAW WOOD, South Sea ..	5.20	6.00	6.00
Scotch ..		2.30	2.30	Timor ..	7.70	8.30	8.30
Belgian ..		2.02½	2.02½	Malabar ..	17.00	18.00	18.00
Schiers ..		2.15	2.20	WINDOW GLASS—		2.45	
English—Bar ..		2.10	2.20	Good assortments ..	per box	2.45	2.50
Belgian ..		1.85	2.05	MATCHES—		10.00	
Swedish ..		2.70	2.90	Swedish Safety, Red and Black Dip.....	per case	12.00	13.50
IRON—		4.10		Phosphor ..	13.00	15.00	15.00
L.B.		4.05	4.05	Paraffine ..	8.00	10.50	10.50
Enthoven and Other brands ..		6.50	7.00	Japanese and Shanghai.....	16.75	19.00	19.00
ZINC SHEETING, No. 4 to 12 ..		40.00	47.00	Vienna Brilliant ..	1.52½	1.53½	1.53½
WHITE METAL, (German Silver) ..		60.00	82.00	KEROSENE—Devco's ..	per case	0.61	0.71
NICKEL—Cube ..		10.00	10.00	FLINT STONES ..	per picul	9.70	.....
		3.10	3.50	COTTON—Shanghai, best ..	10.00	.....	.....
		2.50	2.70	Compack ..	10.00	.....	.....
		12.70	13.70	RICE—Shanghai ..	p. 150 cat.	3.10	3.50
				Chinkiang ..	2.50	2.70	2.70
				HIDES—Cow ..	per picul	12.70	13.70

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods (during July) for the period ending 18th July, 1889, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 152 to 164, both numbers inclusive.

Goods.	RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.														
	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kinkiang.	Hankow.	Chafon.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Fuchow.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Hioogo.	Yokohama.	Cebu.
Grey Shirtings	23,140	1,680	19,180	7,520	4,323	37,040	14,590	24,225	2,800	310	495	...	310	6230	19,400
T-Cloths, 32-in.	3,450	810	1,160	625	370	3,930	6,030	6,980	1,460	1,590	...	500	200	1875	7,800
" 36-in.	2,090	...	110	170	390	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	6,500
White Shirtings	1,165	250	1,407	200	630	14,137	1,350	8,480	150	30	...	...	50	200	8,600
Drills, English & Dutch	155	45	285	435	60	1,955	710	740	1,800	30	...	...	...	4200	330
" American	450	...	540	270	15	1,935	1,050	12,670	14,910	...	...	...	...	...	420
Jeans, English & Dutch	580	...	...	20	40	250	140	840	...	...	...	...	...	500	480
" American	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheetings, English	200	...	180	3,760	700	1,870	7,550	5,460	610	...	...	...	...	...	600
" American	1,180	...	60	20	...	...	5,230	13,875	13,475	...	...	...	...	...	540
Dyed Shirtings	...	...	1,200	...	30	100	100	50	...	...	100	...	...	...	400
Brocades & Sp. Stripes, White	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
" Dyed	...	...	...	50	...	50	170	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	150
Panamas, Dyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chintzes	552	...	550	...	60	802	220	1,341	...	160	...	...	...	10	460
Printed T-Cloths	50	...	290	...	...	180	50	590	...	110	...	...	...	...	480
Printed Twills	60	...	80	...	...	280	...	648	160	...	783	...	...	...	320
Turkey Red Shirtings	50	96	400	200	513	1,560	1,211	3,455	410	201	...	...	...	132	700
Velvets	168	63	30	30	114	414	...	40	...	...	...	241	150	...	180
Velveteens	...	...	...	...	...	135	...	85	30	...	...	...	...	...	120
Handkerchiefs	...	...	408	200	900	1,320	...	200	...	400	...	...	...	...	9,000
Muslins	100	...	...	...	...	700	...	100	...	...	60	...	...	2380	600
Dimities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	...	...	21	...	339	105	1,317	1,119	780	...	261	...	90	...	...
" English	...	...	...	3	378	147	...	72	15	...	...	...	84	39	...
Spanish Stripes	24	24	42	12	192	360	6	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
Medium and Broad Cloths	18	...	...	6	124	322	6	...	...	32	...	...	...	6	100
Camlets	40	10	20	10	330	1,480	10	...	...	140	270	...	...	...	160
Long Ells	20	20	...	20	340	620	...	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	120
Lastings	20	20	...	...	180	1,340	50	950	140	...	...	...	...	...	340
" Cape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Lastings, Cotton & Italians	130	...	370	120	100	985	766	2,410	160	...	...	...	...	...	860
Lastings, Plain	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Figured Orleans	...	...	60	...	240	100	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Lastings, Cape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead in Pigs	605	13	210	...	25	211	...	127	200	...	...	336	...	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod	328	...	1,260	63	55	294	2,110	777	42	...	...	...	34	...	...

Goods.	TOTAL DELIVERIES.				TOTAL IMPORTS.				STOCKS AT DATE ARE BASED ON THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RETURNS, OF 1ST JULY, 1889.	
	June entries.	As above.	For the Year from 1st Jan., 1889.	Against last year to same term.	June entries.	For the Week.	For the year from 1st Jan., 1889.	Against last year to same term.	*At date Estimated.	Against 19th July 1888.
Grey Shirtings	16,465	161,243	3,228,385	3,374,115	58,998	5,700	3,337,776	3,174,654	1,125,454	616,616
T-Cloths, 32-in.	3,010	38,595	792,509	778,824	8,080	...	697,739	832,539	552,599	308,255
" 36-in.	340	10,840	195,362	110,095	4,000	...	275,941	195,955	200,614	83,400
White Shirtings	6,271	36,709	1,045,546	1,068,878	15,315	...	1,011,796	1,369,379	529,157	449,987
Drills, English and Dutch	880	11,250	159,708	175,200	...	...	245,024	285,762	327,159	190,334
" American	2,130	32,290	198,278	155,165	...	...	344,700	259,490	138,320	88,640
Jeans, English and Dutch	260	2,850	67,927	68,714	150	...	43,081	91,983	26,173	88,337
" American	...	1,900	2,540	6,945	...	...	...	9,000	...	22,260
Sheetings, English	1,499	21,230	312,180	503,306	3,560	...	186,195	632,653	375,085	326,946
" Am.	400	34,480	622,210	473,886	...	...	433,715	965,505	546,170	632,590
Dyed Shirtings	550	1,980	99,870	85,047	1,990	...	59,924	121,477	19,601	36,946
Bro. & Spot. Strs., White	...	249	2,003	200	...	...	1,006	2,502	1,999	4,400
" Dyed	50	630	18,089	18,765	500	...	13,876	2,432	8,629	4,730
Panamas, Dyed	...	...	130	600	...	...	12	1,132	4,999	303
Chintzes	574	4,155	145,269	146,099	4,172	...	87,812	218,580	12,464	17,965
Printed T-Cloths	147	1,750	87,478	99,133	...	...	43,089	107,564	155,768	263,423
Printed Twills	360	2,331	43,542	47,736	193	...	39,289	103,411	132,765	19,309
Turkey Red Shirtings	450	9,118	219,275	204,091	...	...	185,487	242,077	145,575	111,263
Velvets	114	1,430	19,123	13,534	...	...	11,495	27,386	14,450	32,169
Velveteens	...	370	7,253	7,784	...	...	7,435	9,615	12,860	7,670
Handkerchiefs	...	12,924	259,132	163,806	2,226	...	199,439	368,252	274,628	287,829
Muslins	300	3,940	164,311	183,359	3,471	...	207,714	310,033	161,826	122,328
Dimities	...	...	100	630	...	...	9	758	1,613	2,753
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	...	4,032	92,309	86,629	...	750	90,876	91,196	17,978	10,904
" English	6	738	20,925	26,718	...	282	15,221	29,520	11,954	7,590
Spanish Stripes	258	1,050	19,811	19,915	306	...	21,452	29,450	21,382	22,468
Medium and Broad Cloths	190	614	9,933	11,067	298	...	8,541	16,228	25,247	28,287
Camlets	...	2,470	48,276	48,334	...	...	57,635	43,268	32,250	29,930
Long Ells	400	1,220	36,556	29,929	320	...	48,200	41,237	30,703	25,950
Lastings	370	3,040	55,822	59,387	1,441	...	60,662	80,978	86,276	78,919
" Cape	...	40	700	790	...	...	820	540	1,668	520
Cotton Lastings & Italians	600	5,901	251,549	311,742	3,415	1,096	166,683	712,483	415,260	513,674
Lastings, Plain	...	80	2,286	1,039	...	...	2,202	3,296	1,518	598
Figured Orleans	...	920	15,665	17,129	120	...	9,237	18,216	29,098	28,538
Lastings, Cape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,050	...
Lead in Pigs	218	1,577	87,779	58,984	2,489	...	132,572	97,857	69,159	51,911
Iron—Nail Rod	...	4,963	90,700	69,457	8,388	...	140,969	126,142	127,402	130,064

† Including English and Dutch 12-lbs.

* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per *Glenarvon, Glazee, Dardanus, Yavgtse, Glaucaus, Antenor, Jaxon, Pekin, Endeavour, Oonfa, Dresden, Parthia* and *Glenroy*.

Import Cargoes declared during interval, June entries: *Malwa*, and additional ex *Brindisi*, and July entries: in Bond ex *Dardanus, Glaucaus, and Antenor*.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

20TH JULY, 1889.

EXCHANGE.—On London—Telegraphic Transfer, 4s. 2½d. Bank Bills, demand, 4s. 2½d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 4s. 3d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 4s. 3½d.; 6 months' sight, 4s. 3½d. Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 4s. 3½d.; 6 months' sight, 4s. 3½d. On Paris—Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 5.41; 6 months' sight, 5.44. On New York—Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 95½. On Hongkong—Bank demand, 27½. On Bombay—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 310½; Calcutta, Rs. 310½. Bullion—Gold Bar, Peking 978 touch, £230½. Bar Silver, 111.20. Mexican Dollars, £73.3½. Copper Cash, 1,380. Native Interest, mace 0.8.

SHARES.

BANKS.—Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Cash shares were placed at 192 to 191 per cent. premium for cash during the first half of the week. The market then weakened and shares sold on the 17th at 191 per cent. prem. A sharp decline set in in Hongkong yesterday, and cash shares were sold here at 185 per cent. premium. No transaction on time are reported. New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited.—Gold Warrants have changed hands at £10.15.0 and exchange 4/2½ to 4/2½. They are wanted on the same terms.

SHIPPING.—Business is reported in Shanghai Tugs at Tls. 82, and China Shippers' Mutual S.N. shares at £14 and exchange 4/2½.

GAS.—Compagnie du Gaz shares have been sold at £145.

MARINE INSURANCE.—Business has been done in China Traders' at \$81, and North-Chinas at £330.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Hongkongs have been placed at \$385 cash and \$400 for delivery on 31st December, and Chinas at \$86½ to \$86 for cash.

WHARVES.—Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares have been sold at £215 to £217½.

MINING.—Sheridan has changed hands at £215 to £216.

CARGO BOATS.—Co-operative shares have been sold at £50.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Business has been done in Perak Sugar Cultivation shares at £25, and in Shanghai Land Investment shares at £37 to £35. The Shanghai Waterworks Co. has declared an interim dividend of 3 per cent. for the half-year to 30th June.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS.		
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When pd. or due.	Closing.	Tails.	
<i>Banks.</i>											
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co	60,000	\$125	\$125	\$4,300,000	\$59,874.67	31 Dec. 88	* £1½	25 Feb. 89	185 ½ pr.	260.06	
New Oriental Bank Corp., Ltd.	54,700	£10	£10	£115,002.7.2	.....	31 Mar. 87	* 3 %	9 July 89	£10½	51.08	
<i>Shipping.</i>											
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	£100	£100	.....	£2,488.76	31 Dec. 88	|| 3 %	11 Jan. 89	...	82.00	
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	49,589	£10	£10	22,445.16.10	£1,606.14.9	31 Dec. 88	+ £2.98	12 July 89	...	37.00	
Shanghai Shipping Co.	150	£1,000	£1,000	.....	£43,500.00	31 Dec. 88	* 6 %	12 Feb. 89	...	400.00	
China Shippers' Mutual S.N. Co.	7,662	£20	£13	£33,425.9.10	£2,826.10.6	31 Dec. 87	+ £4.97	1 Jun. 89	£14	66.70	
Taku Tug and Lighter Co.	2,500	£100	£100	£20,000.00	£23,582.97	31 Dec. 88	* 5 %	28 Feb. 88	...	150.00	
<i>Docks.</i>											
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	£500	£500	£18,000	£552.77	30 June 89	* 2½ %	5 July 89	...	388.00	
Pootung Dock Co.	950	£100	£100	.....	£12,458.70	31 Dec. 88	* 5 %	14 Jan. 88	...	78.00	
<i>Gas.</i>											
Shanghai Gas Co.	2,000	£100	£100	£70,000.00	£2,254.96	31 Dec. 88	* 6 %	9 July 89	...	184.00	
Compagnie du Gaz.	500	£100	£100	£19,647.18	£89.90	31 Dec. 88	* 5½ %	3 July 89	...	145.00	
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>											
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$650,000.00	\$261,119.28	30 Apr. 88	20 %	4 Sept. 88	\$81	59.13	
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	£200	£50	\$320,000.00	£257,780.36	31 Dec. 88	+ £26.83	27 Apr. 89	...	330.00	
Union Ins. Society of Canton Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$25	\$696,500.00	\$484,923.17	30 June 88	+ 20 %	17 Oct. 88	\$102.50	74.82	
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n Ltd.	8,000	£25	£25	\$139,610.62	.....	3 Apr. 89	* 3½ %	18 Jan. 89	...	96.00	
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	\$1,000	\$200	\$28,711.50	\$15,285.84	31 Dec. 87	- 3 %	2 Apr. 88	\$155	113.15	
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$304,000.00	\$87,321.48	30 Sep. 88	+ 10 %	8 Jan. 89	\$138.25	100.92	
Straits Insurance Co., Limited.	30,000	\$100	\$20	\$115,000	\$113,000.00	31 Dec. 88	* 5 %	18 Apr. 89	\$24	17.52	
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>											
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,031,486	\$326,767.88	31 Dec. 88	+ 33 %	4 Mar. 89	\$385	281.05	
China Fire Ins. Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$650,000	\$163,443.29	31 Dec. 88	+ 25 %	6 Mar. 89	\$86	62.78	
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$13,000.00	\$54,215.28	31 Dec. 88	+ 8 %	1 Mar. 89	\$18	13.14	
Singapore Insurance Co., Ltd.	29,176	\$100	\$20	\$11,875.91	\$132,507.27	31 Dec. 88	+ 5½ %	27 Apr. 89	\$16.50	12.05	
<i>Wharfs.</i>											
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	2,867	£100	£100	£57,589.75	£1,786.71	31 Dec. 88	* 7 %	27 Feb. 89	...	217.50	
Bit's Wharf Hide-Curing and Wool-Cleaning Company	2,100	£50	£50	£3,449.46	£1844.31	31 Oct. 87	* 3½ %	18 May 89	...	35.00	
Pootung Wharf & Godown Co.	2,300	£100	£100	£12,000	£1,949.08	31 Dec. 88	+ 4 %	6 Feb. 89	...	87.00	
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited.	17,000	\$100	\$100	.....	\$2,755.25	31 Dec. 88	+ 5 %	6 Mar. 89	\$190	138.70	
<i>Mining.</i>											
Sheridan Mining Co.	2,800	£100	£100	£29,125.85	.....	31 Jan. 89	|| £5	23 Apr. 89	...	226.00	
Mendota Mining Co.	3,000	£100	£100	£26,107.90	.....	31 Jan. 89	£3	31 Dec. 87	...	205.00	
Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.	120,000	\$5	\$2	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	\$6.50	4.75	
Do. do.	20,000	\$5	\$5	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	\$8.25	6.02	
<i>Cargo Boats.</i>											
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£200	£200	£3,003.47	£2,834.25	31 Dec. 88	* 4 %	5 Mar. 89	...	175.00	
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£100	£100	£2,000.00	£1,781.79	31 Dec. 88	+ 3 %	28 Feb. 89	...	50.00	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>											
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	6,000	£20	£20	£5,000.00	£1,304.9.10	31 Dec. 87	+ 7 %	12 Mar. 89	£31	147.33	
Do. New Shares.	1,200	£20	£15	.....	.....	.....	+ 7 %	12 Mar. 89	£25	118.81	
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.	5,000	£50	£50	.....	£12,333.69	31 Dec. 88	None.	None.	...	25.00	
Hall & Holtz Co-op'tive Co., Ltd.	6,000	£50	£50	.....	£15,000.00	3 Feb. 89	£24	1 May 88	...	28.00	
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	667	\$100	\$100	.....	\$4,247.63	31 Dec. 88	.....	.....	\$125	91.25	
New Shanghai Electric Co., Ltd.	300	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	...	100.00	
Sh. Land Investment Co., Ltd.	20,000	£50	£30	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	...	35.00	
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	\$117.50	86.66	

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1883	£45,000.00	£45,000.00	£ 100	7 %	Dec. & June.	£105 nom.
Do. 1885	£30,000.00	£30,000.00	£ 100	7 %	Do.	£105 "
Do. 1888	£70,000.00	£70,000.00	£ 100	6 %	Do.	£103 "
China Merchants' S.N. Co. Debentures	£300,000	£238,000	£ 100	7 %	Quarterly	£106(a) £512.64
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1884 B	\$1,394,700.14	\$148,410.04	\$ 500	8 %	30th June.	\$505 (a) £368.65
Do. do. 1884 C	\$1,594,700.14	\$1,315,760.11	\$ 500	8 %	15th Oct.	\$515 (a) £375.95
Do. do. 1886 E	\$767,200.00	£751,200.00	£ 250	7 %	Mar. & Sept.	£287½ (a)

* For half-year. || For quarter year. + For year. ‡ A deficit. § Reserve for equalization of dividends. (a) Exclusive of accrued interest.